INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

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VOL. XVII NO. 280- BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1929 ONE ANNA

JURY TRIAL DENIED TO MEERUT ACCUSED.

CHINA'S APPEAL TO LEAGUE.

Stop Soviet Invasion Of Our Territory.

MOSCOW'S "CRIME."

"MASSACRE OF INNOCENT CITIZENS."

NANKING, Nov. 26.

The Central Government has addressed an appeal to the League of Nations and individual signatories to the Kellogg Pact to take steps to stop the Soviet "invasion" of the Chinese territory and punish them as it is a deliberate violation of the Pact.

The despatches declare that while the National Government has always remained on the defensive despite repeated attacks, the Soviet, without declaration of war, have occupied Chinese cities and "massacred in cold blood innocent Chinese citizens."—Reuter.

KENWORTHY TO VISIT INDIA.

Leaves England On Dec 12.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Commander Kenworthy leaves for India on December 12 to study economic and political situation.

Interviewed by Reuter he said that India's future would be a very important question during the next year and added: "So I want to have a good look round and see as many parts of the country as possible."—Reuter.

WAILING WALL DISPUTE.

British Proposals & Geneva.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Geneva.—It is learned that minority members of the Mandates Commission have favoured the British proposal with regard to the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem, but the majority have expressed the opinion that the Mandatory Power should carry out provisions of Article 14 of the Mandate affecting all Holy places in Palestine. The matter, therefore, remains in its present position until the meeting of the Council of League in January.—Reuter.

Ready To Support British Proposals.

LONDON, Nov 25.

Geneva.—The Mandates Commission reconsidered the British proposal, and decided to support any proposal compatible with the terms of the Mandate.—Reuter.

A Geneva message, of 22nd inst., on the British proposal referred to above stated:—

"The Mandates Commission has received a communication from the British Government, suggesting the appointment of a mixed commission to settle the question of the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem"

U. S. TO HAVE "BUSINESS" CABINET

Sequel To Wall Street Sensation.

HOOVER GRATIFIED AT RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Washington.—President Hoover has completed his series of business conferences by receiving at White House heads of all principal American farming organisations.

It was subsequently stated that the President was very much gratified with the results of the conferences and he was convinced that there was "no fundamental weakness" in the business situation in America.

"BUSINESS CABINET."

The United States Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting at Washington on December 5 of 200 business leaders, representing practically every industrial group in the country who will form a nucleus of the proposed business "Cabinet"

Replies are pouring in the White House from the Governors of the States to the President's call to them to co-operate fully in the movement to speed up the programmes of public construction in order to set off the effects of the Stock Market situation. Replies are said to be very satisfactory.—Reuter.

MR. BENTWICK PROGRESSES SATISFACTORILY.

Expected To Return To Duty Soon.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Jerusalem:—Mr. Bentwick who has sustained only flesh wound is progressing satisfactorily. The assailant is a young Arab civilian orderly employed in the Department of Police and prisons. He fired three shots on the corridor of Government offices, as Mr. Bentwick left his office. The assailant was wounded by one of his own shots.—

Rugby.—Questioned regarding the attempted assasination of Mr. Normal Bentwick, Attorney General in Palestine, Mr. Lunn, Colonial Under-Secretary, stated that Mr. Bentwick was shot at on Saturday in Government offices by a civilian messenger of the police department who used a small automatic pistol. Three shots were fired of which two missed. The third bullet penetrated the fleshy part of Mr. Bentwick's thigh and had since been extracted. Mr. Bentwick was very little worse for the attack and was expected to return to duty in the course of the week. The assailant was in custody.—B. O. W.

FIERCE GALES BLOW OVER BRITAIN.

Steamer's Urgent S. O. S.

SEVEN MEMBERS OF CREW PERISH.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Following a day of very fierce gales throughout Britain thousands of listeners-in, sitting comfortably at their firesides while the storm roared outside, heard one of the dramatic items in the history of broadcasting. It was an urgent appeal to any vessels in the neighbourhood to assist the steamer Molesey, ashore and breaking up on the desolate Pembrokeshire Coast. Molesey with a displacement of 3809 tons has crew of about thirty. Up to a late hour last night all efforts to save the crew by lifeboats, tugs and rocket apparatus had failed and Molesey's wireless is now silent.—Reuter.

Many Districts Experience Worst Floods.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Following several days of torrential rains many districts in Britain are experiencing the worst floods for thirty years.—Reuter.

Crew Of 'Molesey' Safe.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The crew of 'Molesey' have been safely landed.—Reuter.

CREW RESCUED.

"Molsey's" crew were rescued by a lifeboat in heavy seas as "Molesey" was breaking up.

LATER.

"Molesey's" owners have now received a message that seven members of the crew and Chief Officers wife washed overboard in nighttime have succumbed to cold. Persons rescued consist of the Captain, 24 members of the crew, two officer's wives and two stowaways.—Reuter.

"OWNERS HAVE CONSPIRED TO PROSECUTE US."

Accused Alve Denies Any Knowledge Of Conspiracy.

JHABWALLA'S CONFESSION OF FAITH

"Lived A Life Of Peace And Sought For Raj Of Truth."

MEERUT, Nov. 26.

At to-day's hearing of the "conspiracy" case Mr. Milner White, Special Magistrate, continued to record the statements of rest of the accused.

Shaukat Usmani said that he had no caste. He was a journalist. He had been quite indifferent to the evidence and had nothing to say at this stage. He pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge of conspiracy but intimated that he would make a detailed statement at the Sessions in which he would explain his political stand.

ALWE'S STATEMENT.

Accused Alwe who answered in Marathi described himself as an agriculturist and labourer. He said he was innocent of the charge under section 121A. He was never a Communist and did not understand what Communism was. He was president of the Girni Kamgar Union and Mahamandal, bodies registered by the Government. He did not know either English or Hindi but had only read up to first standard of Marathi. As a labourer he considered it his right to strive for the betterment of the conditions of labourers through unions. This was his chief object.

OWNERS' "CONSPIRACY"

"We labourers have so far been subjected to various persecutions, bribery(?) and corporal punishment, and to put a stop to this treatment I have been doing this work as the only remedy lay in the organisation of Trade Unions. Owing to these Unions, the condition of the labourers has slightly improved in the last ten years. To make one man work for two while paying him only one man's wage is the condition prevailing at present. Because I have been placing these grievances before the public I suspect the owners have conspired to prosecute me on this serious charge. I have never conspired to overthrow the sovereignty of the King-Emperor. I am innocent of the charge and I claim to be discharged."

FOUGHT FOR WORKERS' WELFARE.

Asked if he was a member of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, Alwa replied that he became a member of all the organisations the object of which was to secure better conditions for workers and peasants.

Court: Did you know the object of the Workers' and Peasants' Party was to secure complete Independence?

Alwe: The aims of the organisation which aim at the economic uplift of the workers and the peasants are acceptable to me.

The Court drew attention to his speeches in which he was alleged to have advocated complete independence and workers' rule on Moscow lines. Accused explained that he might have spoken at meetings in order to obtain sufficient food and clothing and better housing accommodation for labourers.

Magistrate: Apart from the economic agitation and strikes, did you ever take part in demonstrations like anti-Simon Commission demonstration?

Alwe: There was once a 'hartal' as all the mills were closed. I also stayed away at my place but I do not exactly remember the details".

As regards his speeches Alwe concluded that his speeches were all translated into English. He would like to have them in original Marathi.

NOTHING LEFT OF HIS CASTE.

Accused D. R. Thengdi stated that his caste had evaporated by now and nothing of it was left. He declared that he was not a Communist and had never conspired to overthrow the King Emperor's Sovereignty. He reserved his full statement.

Asked if he had anything to say Thengdi said there was enough evidence in the court to prove his innocence of any guilt in the case and he pleaded to be discharged.

NEVER UNDERSTOOD COMMUNISM.

Accused Kasle who replied to the Court in Marathi stated that he did not understand what was the evidence against him and intimated that he had filed a complaint to that effect. He did not know what Communism was. He never attended Jharia Trade Union Congress and denied his participation in Calcutta Conference.

Court: You took part in various party Unions to destroy British rule in India? What do you say to that?

Kasle: "I used to take part in strike meetings because I was out of work and my wife and children used to starve. In order to get my share of rice distributed by the Unions I joined them. Our condition is so bad that 10 or 12 persons live in one room where your dog would not like to live. I am innocent of the charge of conspiracy."

Hutchinson reserved his statement.

JHABWALLA'S CREED.

"Parsi-Zoroastrian worker and humanitarian working for the uplift of the weak masses of the Motherland"—this was the description of himself furnished by accused Jhabwala. He added that he was of hermitic temperament and regarded the "Prince of Peace," Lord Christ, as his symbol of devotion and was a great admirer and follower of Lord Buddha who gave up his life and all in the services of the weak and the fallen and was the very apostle of non-violence.

Jhabwala stated that he was prepared to answer all questions and prepared to refute the prosecution case. One C.I.D. Officer had reported that his (Jhabwala's) policy of working among different masses forming Unions which he had brought into being was violent. "That evidence and statement is false and baseless.

"AFRAID TO TREAD UPON FALLEN ROSE."

My creed is non-violence. Being of a hermitic temperament, I fear even to tread upon a fallen rose and I have always followed such spiritual guides as Kabir, Chaitanaya, and Keshav Chandra Sen. My ambition had all along been to carry the message of Indian civilisation even to Western countries."

Continuing Jhabwala stated that he had translated Kabir's poems into English.

Junior Prosecuting Counsel: "Really!"

IN THE NAME OF BUDDHA.

Jhabwala: Yes. I will give you a copy. (Laughter). Accused proceeding said in the name of Lord Buddha and to give a standing proof of his belief in the doctrine of 'ahimsa' he had founded in Bombay a society called the Buddha Society in collaboration with Mr Anandrao and Messrs. Powell and Co.

Asked if he had any explanation to offer about the literature seized in his house the accused said there were three items exhibited in the case against him. Item number one contained a few stray copies of the "Indian Masses." He said he was carrying on a huge movement having under him and under his fostering care (laughter in the dock) not only diverse Unions but many organisations including owners and employers associations (cries of "Ah, Ah" from the dock and loud laughter) such as Taxi Drivers' and Owners' Associations, Saloon Keepers' and Barbers' Association and Merchants' Associations, and he often received publications of a variety of interests from various men and bodies outside India.

In 1921 he received word from Mr. Healy, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, through Mr. Patwardhan, a prosecution witness in the case, that certain bundles he was weekly receiving contained undesirable literature and although those documents were not prohibited, yet it was desirable that he should send them to the police. As personally he (Jhabwala) was not interested in this stuff, he handed over such stuff to the police.

In 1925 or 1926 (he did not remember which) he received a bundle of T. P. O'Connor's Weekly in which a couple of "The Masses" were put in. Both T. P. O'Connor's Weekly and "The Masses" remained in a dust-eaten corner of his house until the police unearthed both Jhabwala at this stage dramatically remarked.

"Police left the T.P.s there. And brought 'The Masses' here." (Loud laughter in court).

Continuing he explained he had not even seen the date of "The Masses" or even the first article and he knew that it was prohibited literature while sitting in a sequestered corner of the dock. His

Appeal For Jury Trial Rejected.

MEERUT. Nov. 26.

Mr. Smith, Sessions Judge of Meerut, rejected to-day the appeal preferred by 16 of the accused in the alleged conspiracy case urging the application of Chapter 33, Cr. P. C. and consequent trial by jury. —A. P.

BUDGE BUDGE OIL STRIKE.

T. U. Leader & 12 Workers Arrested.

"LABOUR" CONTRACTOR'S COMPLAINT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

As a sequal to the Budge Budge strike, charges under Section 147 (Rioting) was framed against Sudhir Pramanik, Secretary Budge Budge Labour Union and 12 other strikers by the Alipu Magistrate on the complaint of a labour contractor.

It is reported that the Budge Budge strike is still continuing.—Free Press.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS' PARTY.

Conference To Be Held in March.

BEAWAR, Nov. 26.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Comrades League, Beawar, under the Presidentship of Comrade Kumarananda among others resolutions to invite the All-India Workers and Peasants' Conference to hold its second session at Beawar in March, 1930, and to request the Beawar Municipality to set up a portrait of Jatindas were passed. —Free Press.

RIGHT TO MARRY BABY BRIDES!

Khilafat Volunteers' Demonstration.

PESHAWAR CITY, Nov. 26.

Under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, a procession of Volunteers patrolled round the city, announcing that Friday will be observed as a day of strike, as a protest against the Sarda Act.

The first batch of 38 volunteers were arrested near the Tahsil, the procession being an unauthorised one.

A second batch of volunteers who began patrolling just after the first batch, were also arrested, near the Islamina Club Hall.—Free Press.

Congress Exhibition Committee.

The Secretary, Congress Exhibition Committee, Lahore, wires:—

The Congress Exhibition Committee is arranging to exhibit commodities of absent exhibitors. Arrangements are being made to have a cinema theatre for showing industrial and instructive films at the exhibition show ground. All important railway companies in India have granted concession which will remain in force between 15th November and 31st January. —A. P.

BELGIUM CABINET RESIGNS.

Linguistic Problem the Stumbling Block.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Brussels.—The Cabinet has decided to resign owing to its inability to agree with regard to the linguistic problem in the Ghent University.—Reuter.

WAR ON CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS.

Hunt For Naujwan Subha Maniesto.

POLICE RAIDS.

CONGRESS & NEWSPAPER OFFICES SEARCHED.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 25.

The offices of the Congress Committee and the Tilak Library were searched by the local Police under a search warrant issued by the District Magistrate in connection with a proscribed manifesto of the Nawjawan Bharat Sabha on the Viceroy's statement. Ten copies of the manifesto in English and one in Urdu were seized—Free Press.

Newspaper Offices Searched At Amritsar.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 25.

The Amritsar office of the "Kirti" was searched by the Police. Nothing incriminating was found. The "Akali" office was also searched with similar results.—Free Press.

PROSECUTIONS OF CONGRESS OFFICIALS UNDER 124 A.

Question In Commons.

LONDON, Nov 25.

Replying to Mr. Wellock, in the Commons, Benn did not possess information as to the number of Congress officials prosecuted under Section 124(A). He was not aware of any prosecution instituted since the Viceroy's statement.—Reuter.

NRIPEN BANNERJEE'S CONVICTION.

Exhortation to Youth.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

"The imprisonment of Nripen Banerjee is a great thing. History is repeating itself with the incidents of the great Non-co-operation days," said Prof. Jitendralal Banerjee presiding over a large meeting of students in the Albert Hall to-day.

"Two courses", continued the Professor, "are now open, namely to gather strength in silence, or to speak out. If they decided to speak out, they could not but speak sedition. Nripen Banerjee, an old man of 50 is courting prison. His dynamic force is abnormally great, and spoke the truth, If millions of youths followed his lead and speak the truth, they would do real honour to Banerjee.

A resolution was then passed, urging the students to collect funds started by Nripen Banerjee in memory of Jatindas.—Free Press.

TEMPLE AT TUMSAR THROWN OPEN TO UNTOUCHABLES.

An Old Lady Of 70 Sets Example To Others.

TUMSAR, Nov. 25.

This morning Janki Devi, an old lady of 70 and grandmother of Seth Sarju Prasad, authorised Jamnalalji to declare her temple of Shanker and Mahabir open to all Hindus in a public meeting. After the declaration, touchables and untouchables entered the temple to have Darshan then and there.

At the request of Fatehchandji, Pannalalji proceeded to declare his well open to all human beings. The enthusiasm spread like wild fire and four other wells, three of which belonged to Bhadduji and his son Sitaramji, Municipal Commissioner and one belonging to Chambhuji, Vice-Chairman of the Municipality were declared open to Untouchables by Jamnalalji at the owners' request.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and party left for Gondia this morning for the National Flag hoisting ceremony of the Municipality.—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD, KNOWN AS "KRISHNA BHUVAN" AND BELONGING TO THE LATE MR. KRISHNAJI KONDAJI CONTRACTOR.

Under instructions from N. H. MOOS, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Harjivandas Mohandas and Co., and others vs. Bai Anandibai and others) and pursuant to the Court's Order, dated the 5th April 1929, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate on plot No. 136 of the Improvement Trust Navroji Hill Estate, admeasuring about 716 square yards, forming a portion of premises bearing New Survey No 3639 part, Cadastral Survey No 1721 part (Mandvi Division) and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos 3906 etc., Street Nos. 36 etc., and bounded on the North by a 40 feet road, on the South by Plot No. 137 of the said Estate on the East by the land of the said Board laid out as a service passage and on the West by Jail Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT OLD MEMONWADA ROAD, KAMATIPURA CENTRE ROAD AND MAOGIRI KOLIWADA THANA.

Under instructions from Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 875 of 1929 (Khatubai and others vs Mahomed Haji Alimahomed Suma and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 24th June, 1929 Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 13th December next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

LOT NO. I.—All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Old Memonwada Road, admeasuring about 110 sq yards, bearing Collector's Old No 204, New No. 1609, New Survey No part of 1313, Cadastral Survey No. 1188 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 614, Street Nos. 357-359 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by Old Memonwada Road, on the North formerly by the house of Mariambai and now by the house of Miya Ahmed Abdul Rahman and on the South formerly by the property of Ayub Jackeria and now by the property of Haji Joosab Cassum Ranavavwalla.

On MONDAY the 16th December next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Government land of Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Kamatipura Centre Road, admeasuring about 79 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 3894 to 3896, New No. 10546, Old Survey Nos. 3470, 5471 New Survey No. 6148, Cadastral Survey No. 708 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 2216, Street Nos. 49, 51, 53, and bounded on the North by the Sweeper's passage and the property of Sydna Taher Saifudin, on the South by Kamatipura 5th Street, on the East formerly by the property of Bai Bismillabai widow of Syed Ahd. Rehman and now by the property of Zulekhabai, widow of Haji Ahmed Josub and on the West by Kamatipura Centre Road.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th December next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms:—

LOT NO. III.—All that piece of land together with the messuage tenement, dwelling house or hut standing thereon situate at Mahgiri Koliwada, Thana, admeasuring about 27 feet in length from East to West and 18 feet in width from South to North, bearing Municipal No. 22 standing in the name of Poonjabhai Paramanand and bounded on the East by a wall of the house of Kashibai, on the West by a public road, on the South by a common passage leading to the house of Butva Narayan and on the North by a common passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PALTON ROAD.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 951 of 1929 (Mahomed Abdulla Haji Ahmed vs. Rabiabai, widow of Haji Ahmed Haji Sulleman and others) and pursuant to the Consent Order dated the 29th July, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Freehold land together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the East side of Palton Road, admeasuring about 2154 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 8475, Cadastral Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3|1504 of Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 335d (3) etc., Street Nos. ..... and bounded on the East by a proposed road, on the West by another proposed road, on the North by another proposed road and on the South partly by land occupied by the Municipality and partly by another proposed road or passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M (S.T.)

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST CAPITAL IN A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY FETCHING DECENT RENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD (BHENDI BAZAR) OPPOSITE J. J. HOSPITAL NEAR BAPTY ROAD.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Adamjee Rahimbhai the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Transferees of Mortgage in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 17th July 1926 made between Alibhai Abdul Karim the Transferer of the first part, the Mortgagor of the second part and the Transferees of Mortgage of the third part sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Wednesday the 27th November 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those pieces of Quit and Ground Rent (Since redeemed) land with dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the West side of Parel Road (Bhendi Bazar) containing by admeasurement according to Collector's Bill 352 1/9 square yards and according to the actual measurement 336 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2317 and 2369 New No. 9374 Old Survey No. 1162 and 1161 New Survey No. 1526 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 4339 and 4340 of Bhuleshwar Division and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward Nos. 7947 and 8105 and Street Nos. 9, 588, 590, 592, 594 and bounded on the East by the said Parel Road on the West by the Sweeper's passage on the North by the Street formerly called Munshi Yakub Street and now called Bapty Road and on the South by the property of Pirojbai widow of Aslaji and Manekji Aslaji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 PACKAGES KASUMBA CLOTH.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at their Auction Rooms No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned following 50 packages Indented through the Bombay Co.

50 Packages Kasumba Cloth. Yards 28 and 40, width 36-40-45-60 Inches. Ticket 4-5-6-7-8 Musjid and 5-6-7 Bhungdo and 2-3-4-5 Prince and Nagan (cobra).

Samples are open for inspection.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

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6-30 & 10 P.M.
One of the Most Amazing Confessions ever told:
THE DOCTOR'S SECRET.
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WITH
RUTH CHATTERTON
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6-30 AND 10 P.M.
ROWINA and DANDOLO
Acrobatic Dancers
In a Complete change of Programme
In conjunction with
THE RETURN OF THE RAT
Featuring IVOR NOVELLO.
an all British Production.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30,
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA Co.
Presents
"MADAME BUTTERFLY"
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presents
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK.
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
SUPER STUNT PICTURE
THE CHALLENGE
Featuring:
Miss ERMELINE
and
Supported by E. BILLIMORIA
Written and Directed by
Mr. B. P. MISRA, B.A.
PLEASE NOTE.—To all the producers of Indian Film Companies this "CHALLENGE" is itself a CHALLENGE for thrills, stunts and romance presented by it. The story is also very charming and will keep you spell bound from start to end.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m
Coming Kohinoor United Artists' picture "THE LOVERS."

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.
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Excels even Genuine Diamonds in Glittering. Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.
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The World's Greatest Magician and Illusionist.
Supported by
MAGDA PALERMO MIDGETS.

and the BOY GIANT.
In a Programme of
MAGIC, MIRTH, BALLET
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Our New Drama "SADHAVI-MIRABAI" will be staged shortly
NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA
Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY 27-11-29 AT 8-30 P.M.
SAUBHADRA
Arjun Suresh Baboo, Subhadra, Mrs. Hirabai.
Krishna Sawai Gandharwa, Rukamini, Mrs. Kamalabai.
SATURDAY 30-11-29 AT 8-30 P.M.
New Drama New Drama
"MANAPAMAN"
Dhairyadhar:—SAWAI GANDHARVA. Bhamini: Mrs. KAMALA BAI
Laxmidhar: Mr. SOHANI.
SUNDAY 1-12-29 at 3 P.M.
SAUBHADRA
Arjun—SURESH BABOO Saubhadra—Mrs. HIRABAI.
Krishna—SAWAI GANDHARVA Rukmini—Mrs. KAMALABAI.
Plan of the Tickets are open from 8 to 11 and 4 to 8 at the Theatre.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Company
BRAND NEW FILM
"VASANT SENA"
Will be Screened from
Saturday the 23rd November 1929 and
Throughout the Week
At
NOVELTY CINEMA
Grant Road, BOMBAY.
Do not miss to see
The Film on the Screen.
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Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A Comedy Riot Built Around the Army of Occupation
BUCK PRIVATES
Starring
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SANDHURST ROAD.
NEXT WEEK
NEXT SATURDAY.
will present
An All Star Serial
for the first time in Bombay
"THE CHINATOWN MYSTERY"
with
Francis Ford—Joe Bonomo
Sheldon Lewis—Grace Cunard
Rosemary Theby—Francis Ford Jr. and other notables.

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Severa new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26.

Golconda, Parry, Calcutta
Zuki Maru, Watunabe, Calcutta
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon
Honolulu Maru, Muto, Kobe

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27.

America, Guttorman, Calcutta
Baroda, Ramsay Busreh
Sumatra, Gavino, Java

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Yuki Maru:—The steamer Yuzi Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Company's steamer Shwedagon arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Honolulu Maru:—The O S K steamer Honolulu Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S America:—The G T Company's steamer America, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Nov 26.

S S London for Moria:—50 bales animal skin M Esmail; 36 bales animal skin L Hassam; 2 bales animal skin Mirzaoff; 16 bales animal skin Y Gulamhussein; 20 bales cow hides L Hassam; 25 cwts gum bysebob A H A H Mavji; 50 cwts gum olibanum A H A H Mavji; 20 cwts fish bones A H A H Mavji; 4 bales woollen carpets J L Nowroj; 2 bales woollen carpets A R Habibullah; 20 cwts sandal wood S Nowroji; 27 cwts fish maws H A Mohmad and Sons; 1 case woollen carpets M S Ahmad; 200 cwts kajoo mats E Danner and Co; 2 bales oollen carpets H M Lohozanfer; 5 cases cotton prints Cox and Kings Ltd; 1 bale animal skin M S Ahmed; 10 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co; 23 bales cotton kapok D Rampumar; 7 bales animal skin M Sidik and Co.

S S Marseilles for Moria:—532 cwts groundnut seeds E Virji and Co.

S S New York for Moria:—5 bales woollen numdahs 4 bales woollen carpets M M and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 26.

S S City of Baroda, F F Campbell and Co from Philadelphia:—32 cases leather scrap; 40 cases gas mantles; 32 cases bacon; 15 cases clocks; 155 cases medicine; 92 cases soap; 35 cases playing cards; 13 cases bolts and nuts; 300 cases newspaper; 146 cases old clothing; 15 cases lard; 35 cases condiments; 80 cases fertilizers; 99 cases books; 90 cases glassware; 331 cases cotton goods 50 cases fruits; 90 cases paper; 70 cases typewriters; 89 cases machinery; 58 cases lighting fixture; 19 cases X ray material; 144 nos tyres; 1752 bags starch; 150 bags dextrine; 25 bags wax; 7567 pieces tin ware; 156 dws chemical; 314 dws lub. grease 3697 dws lubricating oil; 75 dws asphelt; 361 cases motor cars; 522 bars silver.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIAN MILLS.

—:o:—

Monthly Statistics.

August 1929.

The department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, has issued the usual monthly production of cotton textiles, the introductory note of which is as under:

The result of the spinning and weaving in Indian cotton mills in August, 1929 is briefly summarised below:—

	August 1929	July 1929	August 1928
	1,000lbs	1,000lbs	1,000lbs
Yarn spun	68,411	62,898	40,015
Woven goods manufactured	44,908	41,403	27,850

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 68 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 45 million lbs. as compared with 40 million and 28 million lbs. respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, recording an increase of 71 per cent. in the case of yarn, and of 61 per cent. in the case of woven goods.

In the twelve months, September, 1928 to August, 1929, i.e., for the cotton year 1928-29, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 739 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 504 million lbs., as against 675 million and 473 million lbs. respectively, in the preceding year.

In the five months, April to August, 1929, the quantities produced were 306 million lbs. of yarn, and 205 million lbs. of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:—

	Five months, April to August		
	1929	1928	1927
	1,000lbs	1,000lbs	1,000lbs
Yarn spun	306,287	215,363	349,315
Woven goods manufactured	204,534	145,905	240,668

The exports of the Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the five months April to August, 1929, were 10 million lbs., as compared with 7 million and 10 million lbs. in the corresponding periods of 1928 and 1927, respectively.

The quantity of coarse, medium and fine yarns produced in Indian mills is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during August and the five months April to August, 1928 and 1929. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of August, 1929 was about 55 million lbs., and the imports of the same counts were 87,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 11 million lbs., and of fine counts (above No. 40) 1,340,000 lbs. against 1,385,000 lbs., and 882,000 lbs. respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

	Month of August 1929.	
	Production	Imports
	1,000lbs	1,000lbs
Nos. 1 to 25	55,420	87
Nos. 26 to 40	11,105	1,385
Above No. 40	1,340	882

—:o:—

NEW MATERNITY HOME AT NAWABSHAH.

Lady Sykes' Reply To Address.

Repying to the address of the Red Cross Society at Nawabshah on November 23, Lady Sykes said: "The history of this Society, to which we have just listened, shows that where a small beginning can be made, and where a few enlightened gentlemen, like your President, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub, and the officers of this Society, are prepared to give up their time in a good cause, it is impossible not to advance in matters concerning the health and welfare of women and children.

And I am sure that this Maternity Home, which I am so very pleased to open to-day, will in its turn lead to further expansion, and that it will command the support of a generous public which would not, I am sure, suffer the women of Nawabshah to be without those facilities which the awakened spirit of the age demands."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
30 Nov.	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	10,068
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*		16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,600
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	FROM	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 „	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th „	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th „	Narkunda x ..		16,578
23rd „	Razmak ..		10,852
30th „	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
30th Nov. ..	Dumana	—	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Dumala	—	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	—	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala	—	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A £64		£112
B £60		£105
C £56		£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
30th Nov.	Mirzapore *	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th „	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about			
27th Nov	Baroda ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports	
29th „	Varela ..	Busrah via Karachi	
30th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.	
2nd Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi,	
4th Dec.	Karapara .	East & South Africa.	
20th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
aNagato Maru ..	5901	16 Nov.	29 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	— —	@27 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	— —	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	— —	@25Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec	4Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	— —	@8an
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 an

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Asama Maru ..	22000	Maiden 11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	12 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23.50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.-)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen	Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted
I. WASHIO.
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street) BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.
A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
184487, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22287.

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.
Congress Number
of
"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued in 1927 and 1928 evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford
Unique Opportunity to Advertisers
TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country. As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Customs House Road, :: :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

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Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)
No Share-holders No Capitalists.
TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000
Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Spend 16 annas and you get 32.
To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.
Ask for Price List.
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.
The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)
Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.
Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill in your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA

for each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number The words "Apply Box No —Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A smart competent English PROOF READER for a Newspaper Press. Apply stating experience to Box No. 2393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2032

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R1974

WANTED.—Very energetic, mechanically inclined young UNDERGRADUATE, not afraid of very hard work for small chemical plant. Inter-science preferred. Salary Rs. 40 to 50 according qualifications. Good prospects for right person. Apply with qualifications and testimonials. Post Box No. 279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2025

WANTED—An INDIAN ASSISTANT for the Commercial Department of a business house with head quarters at Calcutta. European training or experience preferred. Engineering knowledge and experience of the selling of iron and steel required. Applicant must be capable of developing so as to take charge temporarily, if required, within a year or two. Three years' contract. Salary Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,500. Six months' probation. Apply Box No. 2397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R33150

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for a well known firm at Calcutta. Gujrati Hindu preferred. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 2396, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2028

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET for Christians and Israels only. Airy single and double rooms, electric lights. Seth Cassum Mamad Mitha's New Chawls. Apply on premises to MEHTAJI.
C R2030

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.
T R2011

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST And CHEAPEST: X'MAS CARDS, Birthday Cards, Children's Books, 1930 Annuals, Almanacs, Ephemeris, Novels, Periodicals, Fashion Books, Autograph Books, KING & CO., Fort, Bombay.
T R2014

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32979

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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FOR SALE

A MOTOR CABIN LAUNCH, 40' x 7'-9" x 2'-6" built of selected and seasoned Teak and fitted with A 30 H.P. Kelvin Sleeve Valve Engine and C.A.V. Lighting Set.

For further particulars and price apply to:
DARRAGH, SMAIL & CO., LTD.,
ALLEPPEY (Travancore).
33153

FOR SALE.

AT MATHERAN:—"ROCKSIDE" with the furniture therein, and comprising Combined Dining and Drawing Room, 8 Bed-rooms, 5 Bath-rooms, Kitchen, etc. Area 4 Acres, 22 Gunthas. Situation near Olympia. Apply to Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE, Solicitors, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
33164

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN THE TIMINGS OF TRAINS FROM 1ST DECEMBER, 1929.

ON and from 1st December, 1 29, 41 Dn. Poona Express, 3 Down Poona Mail and 21 Dn. Poona Passenger will run to the following revised timings:—

		41 Dn. Express.	21 Dn. Pass.	3 Dn. Mail.
V. Terminus	Dep.	14 30	14 45	16 15
Poona	Arr.	19 9	21 0	19 30

For detailed timings see corrected sheet time tables at stations.

From the same date the following trains on the Kurla-Mankhurd Branch will cease running.

435	Dn.	Kurla	Dep.	5 0	Chembur	Arr.	5 5
437	,,	,,	,,	5 30	,,	,,	5 35
485	,,	,,	,,	20 49	,,	,,	20 54
489	,,	,,	,,	22 24	,,	,,	22 29
436	Up	Chembur	,,	5 13	Kurla	,,	5 20
438	,,	,,	,,	5 41	,,	,,	5 48
486	,,	,,	,,	20 59	,,	,,	21 6
490	,,	,,	,,	22 34	,,	,,	22 41

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1929.

THE ASSAM MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE in respect of 15 Shares of THE ASSAM MATCH COMPANY, LTD., standing in the name of Mr. K. A. Chidambaram, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Assam Match Co., Ltd., at 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, or at Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued to the above-mentioned owner.
Bombay, 26th November, 1929.
33163

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from approved contractors for the supply of Black Metal in the Bombay Suburban District before the 31st December, 1929. For particulars and specification apply to the President, DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, B.S.D., Andheri.
33149

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Sealed Tenders will be received personally by the undersigned in this office on Wednesday, the 11th December 1929, from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (B.T.) for the supply of (A) Clocks striking hours, and (B) Harmoniums for the period from 1st January 1930 to 31st December 1930.

Tenders are also invited for carrying out the work of (C) Repairing School Clocks, (D) Limewashing the school premises, (E) Repairing and Re-painting the School Black-Boards, (F) Repairing and Painting School Sign-Boards, (G) Repairing of old Sign-Boards of Schools, (H) Supply of Slates and Pencils for the use of poor School children, (I) Repairs of Harmoniums of Schools, and (J) Removing School Furniture from one place to another. Tenders may be for one or more sections but there should be a separate sheet for each section. Printed forms giving specifications of Sections A and B will be supplied by this office and the rates should be quoted for each one article as per the Schedule. The rate for carrying out the work mentioned in Sections D to H, should be quoted for each article of the item.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 to be retained as a deposit if the Tender is accepted, as security for the prompt and faithful execution of orders, forfeitable as per contract, for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the lowest tender.

The attention of the Tenderers is drawn to the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 16th October 1923, expressing the opinion "that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be utilised (in the supply of the above articles) except when they are not available in any other part of the world." The articles must of course, be good and obtainable at reasonable prices.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The School Committee's Office:
Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1929.
33150

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LIMITED, KIRLOSKARVADI.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Business Office of the Company at Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State), District Satara, on THURSDAY, the 12th December, 1929, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st July, 1929.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of Dr. V. K. Kirloskar, L.M. & S., and Mr. N. B. Thakur who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st day of December, 1929, to 15th day of December, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KIRLOSKAR SONS AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
Kirloskarvadi,
(Aundh State), Dist. Satara,
23rd November, 1929
33155

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LIMITED, KIRLOSKARVADI.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held in front of the Business Office of the Company, Kirloskarvadi, Aundh State, District Satara, on THURSDAY, the 12th December, 1929, immediately after the close of the Ninth Annual General Meeting, to consider and pass the following resolution:—

"That the word 'Meetings' is to be substituted in the place of the word 'Months' in the third line of the sub-clause D of the Article 108 of the Articles of the Association of the Company."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the Requisite majority, a second Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held in front of the Business Office of the Company, Kirloskarvadi, Aundh State, District Satara, on Thursday, the 2nd January, 1930, at 5 p.m., to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Thursday, the 12th December, 1929, as a special Resolution:..

"That the word 'Meetings' is to be substituted in the place of the word 'Months' in the third line of sub-clause 'D' of the Article 108 of the Articles of Association of the Company."

By Order of the Board.
KIRLOSKAR SONS AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
Kirloskarvadi.
Aundh State (Dist. Satara),
Dated 23rd November, 1929.
33159

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1929, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Schools Committee's Letter—Intimating that four senior members of the Committee retire at the end of the current calendar year, (b) Election of three Councillor members of the Committee, (c) Election of one non-Councillor member.
2. Letter from Khoda Rama—Applying for a gratuity in respect of the services rendered by his deceased wife Lakhibai Khoda to the Municipality.
3. Letter from Mr. Ganpatrai S. Baxi—Suggesting that Municipal Schools having a very small number of students on their roll might be amalgamated with other Municipal Schools in the same locality.
4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes—Forwarding a copy of the Annual Report of the Institute.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

5. Recommending approval to the scale of fees suggested by the Commissioner being fixed for letting on hire steam and petrol rollers of less than 6 tons in weight.
6. Rcecommending sanction to the value of certain lost stores being written off and debited to the "Stock Adjustment Account".
7. Forwarding for information the Municipal Auditors' letter, regarding the purchase of petrol by a Municipal Officer and the Commissioner's report thereon.
8. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget Transfer of Rs. 45,000 to supplement the grant for supplying and laying steel mains from Tansa to Pogaon and thence to Bombay.
9. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding the system adopted by the Chief Accountant for maintaining accounts by the introduction of the Accounting Machine.
10. Recommending sanction to certain additional Budget grants being made from the amount reserved for the renewal of grants for the year 1928-29 and previous years.
11. Recommending sanction to a Nurse in the Health Department being paid a gratuity equivalent in amount to her pension contributions up to the time of her resignation from Municipal service.
12. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter which forwards a return showing enforcement or otherwise of the sanction of the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.
13. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 2,585 to make the necessary adjustment in respect of the cost of diverting a storm water drain at Esplanade Road.
14. Giving sanction subject to the further sanction of the Corporation to the Establishment Schedule of the Victoria and Albert Museum being varied so as to abolish the two separate existing posts of Curator and Assistant Curator and to create a new post of Curator.
15—16. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (15) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (16) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

17. Submitting a return showing the attendance of members at meetings of the Schools Committee, etc.
18. Reporting on the question of locating the Mughbhat Municipal Marathi Boys and Girls' School in the same building.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

19. Submitting a further report on an application from a retired kutchra cart driver for a gratuity in rsepect of services rendered by him.
20. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
21. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.
22. Recommending that a tractor driver who has been dismissed from Municipal service may be allowed the full share of the Municipal contribution towards his Provident Fund Account.
23. Requesting approval to the work of enumeration of the live stock of the City being undertaken by the Municipality at the cost of Government.
24. Letter from Sir Cowasji Jehangir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.—Requesting that the leave of absence granted to him by the Corporation from their meetings may be extended by three months.
25. Letter from Mr. Framroz Kawasji Doctor—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father, the late Dr. Cowasji Pestonji.
26. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from the meetings of the Committees.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

27. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the utter darkness prevailing at night on the Worli Hill Gardens.
28—29. From Mr. Mulraj Karsondas—(28) For requesting the Standing Committee to take effective measures to dispose of vacant Municipal plots, and (29) For requesting the Revenue and General Purposes Committee to consider the question of levying Municipal Tax on motor cars driven with garage number plates.
30. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For appointing Mr. A. P. Sabawala to be a member of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the transfer of the Agency of the Tata Hydro Electric and Supply Company.
31. From Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala and Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For recommending to the Commissioner that on account of the scarcity of water all wells in the City should be allowed to be reopened if so desired by the residents of the localities where the wells are situated.
32—33. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—(32) For appointing Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji to be a member of the Grants-in-aid Committee and (33) For inviting the attention of the Corporation's representative on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee to the overcrowding on the local Section of the G. I. P. Railway.
34. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused to traffic by certain fairs being held on the public roads.
35. From Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the arrangements made for post-graduate studies in Maternity and kindred diseases.
36—38. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—(36) For expressing opinion that the air mail service should be extended to Bombay; (37) For requesting the President to ascertain whether it would be possible to extend the Dutch Air Mail Service to Bombay and (38) For obtaining a report from the Standing Committee as to the desirability and feasibility of constructing a Municipal aerodrome in Bombay.
39. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For obtaining a report as to the number of vehicles exempted from the payment of wheel tax under Section 181 of the Municipal Act.
40. From Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji—For obtaining a report whether any loss is incurred by the adoption of the new system of renting stalls in the Erskine Road Market.
41. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar and other Councillors—For rescinding the Corporation Resolution requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to submit a draft representation for being submitted to Government requesting them to prohibit the importation and sale of Goa Lottery Tickets.
42. From Mr. Gordhandas D. Morarji, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For expressing opinion that no gambling should be allowed to be carried on on Municipal plots of land.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

43. (a) Regarding the question of the Drainage and Sewerage of the North of the Island and (b) Letters from Mr. J. E. Saklatwalla on the same subject.
44. Regarding the grievances of Municipal Workmen.
45. Regarding the question of the Milk Supply of Bombay.
46. Regarding the desirability of amending the convention relating to membership of Councillors on Statutory Committees, etc.
47. Regarding the amendment of Rule 20 of the Corporation Procedure Rules so as to require the Chairman of the Schools Committee to move a proposition in consonance with the recommendations of the Committee at the meeting of the Corporation.
48. Regarding the removal of some of the difficulties and anomalies in the working of the Sections of the Municipal Act dealing with assessment of Government properties to Municipal taxes.
49. Regarding a Bill for the amendment of Section 39 of the Municipal Act, regarding the constitution of the Schools Committee.
50. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act, so as to enable a system of interpellations being introduced at the meetings of the Corporation.
51. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.
52. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th November, 1929.
23165

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY, BUILDINGS TOOLS and PLANTS of the Punjab Coal Company, Ltd. (In Liquidation) at Chittidand and Golpur (District Jhelum, Punjab).

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the Machinery and the Buildings of the above Coal Company, situated at Chittidand and Golpur. The Tramway Line of 24 lbs. rails about 9 miles connects the Railway station Golpur with Chittidand where the coal Mine is worked—There are two inclines worked with drums—The working lease will be transferred in the name of the purchaser—The Machinery includes three Locomotives, Air Compressor with Receiver, Boilers, two Coal Cutting Machines, Boiler and Pump Engines, Haulage and Boiler of 16 Horse Power, Cornish Boiler and Fan Engine, about 100 trucks, complete workshop fitted with all necessary plants with two Boilers. There is a fine Bungalow, good many nice residential quarters for clerks and perfect arrangement for the residence of labourers—The whole show is open to view.

Tenders duly sealed, should reach the District Judge, Jhelum before 6th January, 1930, Tenders will be opened by the District Judge, Jhelum, at 10 a.m. on the 6th January, 1930, and with him will rest the final decision. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the offer, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted and confiscated if the balance of the money is not paid within 15 days.

Further enquiries can be made from the undersigned.

BINDRA BAN SEHGAL,
B.A., LL.B., Pleader,
Official Liquidator,
The Punjab Coal Company, Ltd.,
(In Liquidation),
JHELUM.
N 33160

MAZAGON DOCK EMPLOYEES. UNION

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the contemplated desire of the Executive Committee of the above Union, which was formerly known as the "Bombay Dock Workers' Union", an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of its old members will be held on MONDAY, the 9th December, 1929, at 5 p.m. on the Open Maidan near the Port Trust Stores when the question of transferring the old funds of the Union from the hands of its ex-President Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, to its present President Mr. Ginwalla and other responsible office bearers of the above Union will be considered. Mr. Baptista has kindly consented to be present in the Meeting.

All the old members of the Union are requested to be present on the occasion to record their consent to the above arrangement

F. J. GINWALLA, Solicitor,
President.
33162

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 sq. yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1/2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plans of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
32393

HIGHER POSTS IN RAILWAYS.

Why Indians Are Not Appointed.

AGENT'S ARGUMENT ABOUT FITNESS.

Evidence Of Railway Officials Before Labour Commission.

Reassembling on Tuesday morning in the New Council Hall, the Labour Commission examined, Sir Ernest Jackson, Agent, and a few other officials of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Replying to the Chairman, Sir Ernest Jackson declared that the Railway had endeavoured its utmost to relieve the indebtedness of the workers. The Company had appointed a staff officer through whose efforts co-operative credit societies were formed and the workers freed from the clutches of usurious money-lenders. The men were thus saved from having to pay high rates of interest.

Asked by Sir Alexander Murray to indicate the extent to which wages had risen in the various departments of the Railway since 1914, Sir Ernest Jackson said that in 1919 a general war allowance was given to all workers That allowance was later on consolidated with the pay. Other increases had also been given since 1919. In the workshops the percentage of increase on an average in 1929 was 170 per cent. over wages in 1913. Compared with 1914 the increase was even more, namely 176 per cent. So far as the lower paid staff was concerned wages in 1929 were 60 per cent. higher than in 1914. At the same time the index figure of the cost of living in 1920 was 45 per cent. higher than the 1914 figure.

DISMISSALS AND DISCHARGES.

Sir Alexander asked if witnessed favoured a machinery through which the workers could either through their unions or through some other channel, appeal to the Railway authorities regarding dismissals and discharges.

Sir Ernest explained that provisions of that kind already existed. Whenever a man was dismissed or discharged, he could appeal to the head of the Department. The heads of departments were always accessible to union officials who could make appeals or representations regarding discharged or dismissed men If the question could not be settled satisfactorily by the heads of the departments then it would be taken to the Agent for final disposal.

Sir Alexander: Your policy is that in cases of dismissals or discharges, you are prepared to discuss individual cases with the union before the dispute has been referred to the final court of appeal.

Sir Ernest Jackson.—Yes.

Replying to Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Sir Ernest declared that no employee was thrown out for petty complaints.

Chairman: That is why you wish to retain the power of fine so that you can give smaller punishment and avoid discharge?—Yes.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Is the Railway willing to dispense altogether with that power of discharge?—I am not prepared to dispense with that power. There is nothing unreasonable about it. The same clause applies to me or any one else. I am also likely to be summarily dismissed by the Railway Board for any misconduct. It is a general clause which applies to anybody.

Mr. K. Ahmed: No such clause exists in any other service of Government?—I am not aware of that.

Mr. K. Ahmed: In view of the fact that great injustice is done to the servants of the Railway by the retention of the clause, can you not see your way to amend the conditions of service?

The Chairman: Sir Ernest has already answered that he is not prepared to dispense with the power.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Can you tell us how many suits have been brought by Europeans for illegal discharges or dismissals?—None.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Are you sure that any of the officers who are present here can be dismissed for a slight offence when a rupee fine will meet the ends of justice?—The punishment depends on the nature of the offence committed. No officer is dismissed for a slight offence.

COVENANTED OFFICERS.

To take a further question, Sir Ernest replied that under the service agreement, a covenanted officer was entitled to three months' notice and any other officers was liable to discharge on a month's notice.

Mr. John Cliff: I want to know whether you are prepared to sit down with the union officials and discuss with them the question of building up staff councils.

Sir Ernest replied that he would welcome any machinery which would establish cordial relations between the union and the Railway authorities. That had always been his policy.

Mr. Cliff: Do I understand from what you say that you will be prepared to agree that staff councils should be built up in conjunction with the Union?

Sir Ernest said that the suggestion was feasible, but much would depend on the attitude the union might take up.

Replying to Dewan Chamanlal, Sir Ernest said that the Secretary of State for India had paid the purchase price of the property vested in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

All the money invested in this concern now belongs to the Government of India?—The company has a share capital of £2,000,000.

Chairman: The share capital of the company has not yet been liquidated?—No.

It is in the process of being liquidated?—We have entered into a contract with the Secretary of State, which terminates in 1941. The management had been handed over to them till that time.

ANGLO-INDIANS' DEMAND.

Resuming the enquiry in the afternoon, the Commission examined Messrs. C. W. A. Gidney and H. T. Wilson, representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma Replying to a question by the Chairman, Mr. Wilson demanded for Anglo-Indians the same leave facilities as were provided for the covenanted European servants of the Railways.

Mr. Gidney told Mr. Joshi that at present the membership of the Mutual Benefit Society on the G. I. P. was not compulsory.

Mr. Joshi:—Does your Union cooperate with the other unions of railwaymen?.

Mr. Gidney: In what way?

Mr. Joshi: Is it affiliated to the Railwaymen's Federation?—Yes. It was affiliated in July last.

To a question of Colonel Gidney, witness declared that the existing arrangements for training for the higher services in the railway were very unsatisfactory. He wanted that India should be able to supply necessary trained men for higher railway services. It was a sad confession, he added, that although the railways had been in existence in India for over 70 years i.e. longer than in any other colony of the British Empire, Indian boys had still to be sent over to England for training which qalified them for services in their own country. There was a general feeling that the railways should have been so managed that India should have been able by this time to supply sufficiently qualified men, locally trained, for higher services.

To another question the witness replied that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway was to a certain extent hostile to the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma. The Union did not generally favour strikes of railwaymen.

LABOUR SUPPLY AND WAGES.

The Commission then orally examined Mr. D. S. Burn, the Agent and a number of other officials of the G. I. P. Railway. Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Burn observed that labour supply was affected by wage change. When there was rise in wages, the standard of workers also rose correspondingly. There were three Railway Unions dealing with men along the G. I. P. system. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the G. I. P. Staff Union catered for the same classes generally and in certain respects for particular classes. These two were rival unions.

Chairman: How do you deal with these rival Unions and how do you get over the difficulty of two unions speaking for the same class?—So far no demand has been put before me by one union which conflicted with any other demand put by the other union.

Chairman: Is their any sign of these two rival Unions uniting together?—I think there was an attempt made some time back but it did not materialise. Railwaymen's Union is a much larger union than the staff union, having a membership of about 40,000.

Chairman: What is your machinery for dealing with requisitions coming from the Unions?—I always meet officials of the unions. I receive their deputations. I have very large correspondence with them.

Chairman: You do not hold joint meetings?—No. I meet the union officials whenever it is necessary to do so.

INDIANS AND HIGHER POSTS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Is it a fact that Indians are not appointed to the posts of "A" grade Station Masters and Assistant Stationmasters? How many Indian are there at present occupying these posts?—There are no Indians on these posts at present.

Mr. Joshi:—May I take it that as a rule no Indian is to be appointed to these higher grade posts?—There is no reason to suspect that they will not be appointed in future. These posts are generally filled from guards and Station masters belonging to other grades.

Mr. Joshi: What is the reason that so far no Indian has been found fit for the post of "A" grade station master or assistant station master?—Because the officers appointed to these posts were bound fitter.

Mr. Joshi: There has been a general cry in the country that Indians do not get a chance of working on the higher grade posts while you say that no fit Indian has yet been found for appointment to these posts. How would you help this Commission in getting at the true facts? Do you mean to say that every European officer appointed to these posts is fitter than any Indian officer in your service?—The persons so far appointed have been found fitter than others. In near future we can see Indian officers occupying these posts.

Chairman: Can you give your view as to why up till now Indians have not found place in these higher grades of your service?—Because the occupants of these posts were found fitter.

PERCENTAGE OF INDIANS.

Mr. Joshi: What is the percentage of Indians among "A" grade guards on your system?—There are four Indians out of 430 "A" grade guards.

Mr. Joshi:—Is it a fact that in respect of medical treatment your medical authorities use slips of different colours for Indian and European patients?—That is true.

Mr. Joshi: What is the purpose behind this system? Is it based on racial discrimination?—There is no racial discrimination. There are different colours for slips bearing different prescriptions.

The Commission then rose for the day.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY

RT. HON. S. SASTRI & LABOUR COMMISSION.

—:o:—

Illness Prevents Participation At Present.

The Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Indian Labour writes:—

"The Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour regrets to announce that the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri having been ordered by his medical advisers to take a period of complete rest, will be unable to accompany the Commission during the next few stages of their tour.

At the special request of Mr. Whitley and his Colleagues Mr. Sastri retains his membership and will be kept in touch with the work of the Commission during the period of rest necessary for the recovery of his health. It is hoped that he will resume his active membership of the Commission during the later stages of their enquiry."

Bandra Boycotts Foreign Cloth.

—:o:—

Sunday the 24th inst. being the last Sunday of the month, it was observed in Bandra as Boycott Day with enthusiasm. At 8-0 a.m. the National Flag salutation ceremony was performed amidst shouts of "Bande Matram" when a solemn resolve was made to boycott all foreign cloth. The members of the Congress Committee then went round the town to hawk khaddar when a brisk sale of khaddar was made.

A scene from Mr. Yagnik's latest film "The Magic City" which will be screened at Cinema Majestic on Saturday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

ANAVIL YOUTH CONFERENCE

With a view to organise and utilise the energies and activities of all young men and women, of the community for eradicating the evils prevalent and to make reforms it is decided to call an Anavil Youth Conference in the first days of the coming Christmas week at Amalsar (near Navsari). The exact date and the name of the President will be announced later on.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Union, the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, O.B.E., of the Y. W. C. A. World Committee will address the members of the Union, at the Wilson College Hall, Chaupatti to-day at 5-30 p.m. on "The Growth of Industrialism and our responsibility". Mrs. J. McKenzie will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall regarding Working Committee's Resolution on the Viceregal Announcement and the Delhi Manifesto. Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Maulvi Mahomedali and others will speak.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling)

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 23rd November 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India 6,455,000

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 7,500,000

Total 13,955,000

B. P. C. C. BYE-ELECTION.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the F Ward District Congress Committee are invited from those who intend to stand as candidates for the one seat on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this Ward. Nominations will be received at the Committee's office, 64 Kavarana Building, Parel, till 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 8th December 1929. In case of contest polling will take place on Sunday the 15th December 1929 between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. (S. T.) and 4 to 7 p.m. (S. T.) at (1) Committee's office and (2) Nappoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended on 23rd instant the total mortality 486 was 3 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.4. These figures compare favourably with those for the 47th week of 1928 when the mortality was 598 and death rate 23.9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 600 and death rate 24.4.

Out of the total deaths 145 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Smallpox caused 9 attacks (including 2 imported) and 1 death during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 554 as against 590 for the 47th week of 1928 and 537 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928).

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1-2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 26th November 1929. The total amount tendered was Rs. 3,20,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-9-0 and above were allotted in full and those at Rs. 98-8-9 were allotted approximately 75 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1 1-2 crores and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-11-11 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1-2 crores of three months treasury bills will be received on Tuesday the 3rd December 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 6th December. Other conditions are as usual.

Six months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday the 27th November until further notice at the rate of Rs. 97-3-0 per cent. subject to the usual conditions regarding centres of sale and denominations.

FANCY-FETE IN AID OF NEW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

—:o:—

A Fancy-Fete will be held at the New High School for Girls 5, Napier Road, Fort, opposite Whiteaway and Laidlaws on Thursday and Friday 28th and 29th November from 4-30 to 8-30 p.m. Entrance fee will be annas 8, for children under 10 annas 4. A Variety Entertainment will be held on the 28th November at 6-30 p.m. with Dances, Flute and Violin Solos, Songs, Recitations, when admission will Rs. 2 and Re. 1 while a programme of Character Dances will be gone through on the 29th November at 6-30 p.m. when admission will be Re. 1.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 26.	
Previous closing rate	17.47
To-day's opening rate	17.45
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	17.35
Difference	—12

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A/M. Rs. 318 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 26.	
Previous closing rate	9.44
To-day's opening rate	9.39
Difference	—05
To-day's closing rate	9.38
Difference	—06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 26.	
Silver ready	22 11 0
Unchanged	
Silver Forward	22 13 0
Unchanged	

Tone of market: Steady.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 26.	
1st Settlement	51 13 0
2nd settlement	51 14 6

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

B. C. RATE.
T. T. 1|5 13|16.
D. D. 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32. January
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 to 13th Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Jany.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276.
Banks Buying T T 274-3/4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 915.
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 119 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 152.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 15/16 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 1/16 25th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/32 25th inst
London/Paris 123.85 25th inst
London/Belgium 34.875 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.13 25th inst.
London/Italy 93.15 25th inst

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4.4.11 1/4 23rd inst. £4.4.11 1/2 25th inst.

Silver London Ready 22 3/4 23rd inst 22 11/16 25th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 15/16 23rd inst. 22 13/16 25th inst

Silver London —

Silver New York Ready 50 23rd inst. 49 7/8 25th inst

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 7/8 per cent. 23rd inst 4 29/32 per cent 25th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 7/8 per cent. 23rd inst. 4 7/8 per cent. 25th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/2 per cent.

Nominal 3 Mos 5 per cent.
6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China Banks bought and sold. Very little doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 26.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 99/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/14.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/12.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/10.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|11.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/3/0

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/11

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/11.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—3rd December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/14/6. 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/2/6.

Tone of Market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

3 Months Discounts 4 29/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 4 7/8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Call Money 2 1/2 per cent.

One Month 2 1/2 per cent.

Three Months 4 1/2 per cent

Six Months 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

"AN INGENIOUS PLOT."

—:o:—

Whiteaway-Laidlaw & Co.'s Employees Charged.

ALLEGED FRAUD OF RS. 35,000.

How the firm of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Bombay, was defrauded to the extent of Rs. 35,000 was told by the Police Prosecutor when a string of cases launched by the police in connection with the same, was opened before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday. The accused in these cases are Francis Joseph D'Souza, Cashier, Stephen Joseph Vaz, Head Clerk and S. Vardan, Clerk, respectively employed in the firm. According to the prosecution the total sum misappropriated is about Rs. 35,000.

Of the six charges against the accused, the first of the series in which F.J. D'Souza and S. J. Vaz are charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 13,503-8-4 belonging to the Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., was taken up first.

Opening the case Mr. R. P. Thanawala, the Police Prosecutor, described the plot to defraud the firm as a very simple but ingenious one. The origin of it, he said, could be traced to 1926. The complainant in this case was Mr. F. W. Jackson, Assistant Manager of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. Accused No. 1 was the cashier since 1924 while the second accused was the head clerk and had been in the employ of the company for the last 12 years. The duties of the first accused were to keep cash and write the sheets and the second accused was to compare the contents of the same with the case.

On the 14th of September last, the director of the firm came to Bombay for inspection and called upon the second accused to produce cash memos and cash sheets. The accused produced the memos and not the sheets and said that the same must have been misplaced somewhere. Suspicions being aroused, a search was made in the godown and torn parts of the sheets were discovered. One Francis D'Souza working in the firm being the last man to handle the sheets was questioned and he said that he had put them in the godown.

"SPENT MONEY ON RELATIVES' ILLNESS."

The first accused was then asked to explain when he is alleged to have stated that he utilised moneys misappropriated, towards the expenses of his father's and uncle's illness.

Mr. Thanawala next detailed the procedure by which cash was received in the office. The money would be collected by the salesman and the cashier but ultimately it would be in the hands of the cashier. In the evening a voucher would be prepared by the manager and cashier and the moneys locked in a safe. The following morning after retaining some money, the balance would be despatched to the Bank. The day after the first accused has to collect all duplicate memos and enter them on the sheet. The total would be made and it was here that the defalcation took place. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 made an error of about 10 to 20 rupees per day in totalling the amounts. The totals had to be entered in four different columns in the sheet and everywhere the accused employed the same method with the result that they collected 30 to 40 rupees per day.

When the fraud was first detected enquiries were instituted and Messrs. Ferguson and Co. auditors made a detailed report. The figures appeared to be correct and the fraud was made in the totalling and unless one would take the trouble of adding item by item, the fraud could not be detected.

ARREST OF FIRST ACCUSED.

A complaint was lodged with the police and the first accused was arrested on September 25th. The second accused was later arrested on a statement made by the first accused.

Continuing, Mr. Thanawala said the fraud was detected in the month of September no difficiency was found for that month as the accused did not continue their practices as they knew the "game was up."

Mr. D'Cruz appeared for the first accused, while the second accused was defended by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

M. B. B. S. Exam. Results Postponed.

—:o:—

The results of the Final M.B., B.S. Examination, Part II. will be declared on Tuesday the 7th January 1930 at 2 p.m. instead of on Monday the 23rd December as previously announced

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1929.

THE PRESIDENCY POLICE.

—:o:—

The Annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for the year 1928 mentions as "a very welcome" feature of the year's work "the fall under all important heads of crime, viz., reported, serious and true crime". But there is a disquieting feature for which no adequate explanation is offered in the Report. The statistical chart of reported crime from 1919 to 1928 given at the beginning of the Report indicates that non-cognizable crime stood at 74,090 as against 66,489 in 1927 and this increase has gone on steadily from 1921. In that year there were 51,567 cases of non-cognizable crime and the high figure reached in seven years should bring home of the authorities the urgency of examining how far and by what more efficient methods non-cognizable crime can be prevented. The Report says: "The continued rise in non-cognizable crime is a disturbing feature in that it brings with it an increase of duty in the service of summonses." When, as was the case this year, the Police had to be kept below strength to effect the necessary savings in the budget, a yearly increase of work of this character must be regarded with disquietude".

But there is not much, after all, in this official "grouse" regarding savings in the Police budget. The Report itself mentions that "the cost of the Police, including Railways in the Presidency proper and inclusive of the clerical staff, for the financial year 1928-29 was Rs. 96,05,114 as against Rs. 99,59,429 in 1927-28—a net decrease of Rs. 54,315". The public will find it hard to believe that Police efficiency suffered because of this very modest cut of Rs. 54,315. The Report points out that this reduction was mainly due to the "lump cut made by Government in the Police budget under the head 'District Executive Force', which forced the Department to suspend recruitment to the unarmed branch in nearly every district". But it is the duty of the Department to see that a better type of constable is at work instead of simply crying out for more recruits. Even as regards the recruits it obtains what opportunities does it provide for them to learn to do their duties in an efficient and enlightened manner? For the training of its directing staff the Department has made provision in the Police Training School at Nasik but for the training of the average recruit to the lowest ranks of the Police there is no such thorough provision, except the training in drill and use of fire-arms in a short preliminary course.

The difficulty of obtaining literate recruits will remain unless the Government take seriously in hand the problem of providing compulsory education for all children of school-going age in the Presidency. That problem they have so far refused to tackle under the excuse of financial stringency. It is also the case that the recruit to the Police Force finds that he starts on a salary which can hardly be called a living wage and what is urgently necessary is an improvement in the starting salary of the recruit to the Force instead of keeping up the numerical strength of the highly paid officers of the superior staff. Unless Indianisation of the Police service in its higher branches makes rapid headway, there can be effected no real retrenchment in the high annual financial outlay in maintaining the Police Force, in which far more is spent proportionately on the small number of non-Indians who supervise and direct than on those in the rank and file who bear on their shoulders the arduous work of maintaining law and order. It cannot be said that the police strength of the Presidency is inadequate for its population. There is one policeman for 320 persons in this Presidency, whereas there is one policeman for 648 persons in England and Wales. But there is a vast difference in the calibre of the recruit to the Police Force in the two countries and unless Government make a determined effort to improve the calibre of the men they draft for Police service in this Presidency, there will be, we are afraid, no radical improvement in the Department's efficiency. To blame the Legislature as showing a continuous hostility to additional expenditure on the Police, as the Report indirectly does, is to misrepresent the attitude of the popular representatives in the Legislature. Their efforts are naturally concentrated on demolishing the "top-heaviness" of the Department. They will not refuse to support expenditure which will help in improving the conditions of pay and service of the lowest ranks of the Force.

THE BENN TONE.

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In his speech during the Commons debate on the Viceroy's statement the Secretary of State ostentatiously proclaimed that the Birkenhead tone in regard to India was a thing of the past. Ever since the publication of the Viceroy's announcement as well as this declaration of Mr. Benn, India has been waiting for a clear sign to show that the Birkenhead tone had really ceased to dominate the policy and action of the bureaucracy—in vain. On the contrary in regard to the most important manifestation of that tone—the campaign of repression—there seems to be no end. Not a day passes without a conviction in some Court or other on a charge of sedition or a fresh prosecution under section 124A. Mr. J. Neogi, that much convicted patriot, was sentenced on Monday to another term of one year's rigorous imprisonment and the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta sentenced Prof. Nripendra Chandra Bannerji to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 124A. In Lahore about 40 persons, mostly students, were arrested for shouting "revolutionary" cries, tried summarily and all, except 14, sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default one week's imprisonment. The Editor, Printer and Publisher of a Calcutta vernacular weekly was sentenced on the same day to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition. While all this is going on in India, Mr. Benn, in reply to Mr. Wellock in the Commons, said on Monday that he did not possess information as to the number of Congress officials prosecuted under section 124A and was not aware of any prosecution instituted since the Viceroy's statement. Evidently in this matter he has left the discretion entirely to Lord Irwin and his Government to do as they please. So India's foretaste of the Benn tone is that, while amnesty to political prisoners, which is one of the conditions precedent to India's participation in the proposed Round Table Conference, is still withheld, every day sees additions to the number of political prisoners. That is the way of the bureaucracy which still holds sway—despite Viceregal statement and Parliamentary speeches — and which seeks by repression to check the national movement for freedom. But the time is past when the fear of imprisonment could deter men from carrying on the struggle for freedom. The fact that all the accused who were summarily tried in Lahore on Monday preferred going to jail to paying the fine is symptomatic of the new spirit among the people.

A NECESSARY CONDITION

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In reply to Commander Kenworthy regarding facilities for training of Indians for the Air Force, Mr. Benn stated that Indian cadets passing out of Cranwell would be given commissions in a separate Indian Air Force and not in the R.A.F. Mr. Benn added that although there were no Indians in the Air Force in India at present "it was naturally desired to secure them". We are ready to congratulate Mr. Benn for the expression of this "natural desire" but India will not tolerate any segregation scheme in the matter of creating an Air Force in India, the kind of scheme under which it was decided to create eight separate Army units to be staffed by Indian officers. India should have its own Air Force, but there must be no room in it for members of the R.A.F. It must be Air Force staffed exclusively by Indian officers. To secure them in numbers sufficient enough to form a nucleus of an Indian Air Force, training centres for military aviation must be established in this country, instead of Indian youth being compelled to seek training in far off Cranwell, and there too under the condition that only a ridiculously small number of them can be allowed for training every year. As regards naval training Mr. Benn said it was extended to provide for Indians "the best possible training". The intention is excellent. We have heard it enunciated before. But Indian youth will have precious little opportunity of staffing as officers an Indian Navy if a few selected candidates are to be trained in Britain. Had India a Government of her own, the opportunities of training would have been adequately provided to a large number of her youth in her own waters.

SOLICITORS IN CONFERENCE.

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In 1923, the Incorporated Law Society of Bombay had invited a deputation from the solicitors practising at Calcutta to Bombay with a view to discuss questions affecting the solicitors' branch of the legal profession in India. After the report of the Civil Justice Committee, it was decided to keep the 'dual system' in Bombay and Calcutta so that the profession of solicitors was bound to flourish in these two cities at least. In response to the invitation of the Bombay solicitors, Sir Dev Prasad Sarvadhikarry and nine other solicitors from Calcutta visited Bombay and attended several functions arranged for them including meetings of the profession. In April 1929, the Bombay solicitors returned the visit headed by the President of the Incorporated Law Society Mr. H. A. H. Payne. The Conference met on the 16th and the 18th April last, and it appears that considerable interest was shown in the proceedings not only by the solicitors of Calcutta but also by the judges of the Calcutta High Court. The Conference was opened by Sir George Rankin, Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court, and in his speech he referred specifically to the question of providing a more systematic and practical legal education to young men serving as articled clerks in order to qualify themselves for admission as solicitors. So far as we are aware, at present each student is left to his own fate and provided he has the requisite energy to cram and to get through the examination, he is allowed to practise a profession which requires not only considerable legal equipment but also several other qualities. From the resolutions passed at the Conference, it appears that there will be in future a Federated Council of the two Societies, which will undertake the consideration of this among other important problems. The Conference has urged that adequate provision should be made for the education and training of articled clerks and that the conduct of the examination should be entrusted to the respective Law Societies. Another important resolution seems to be the one concerning legal aid to the poor. The Legal Aid movement is making great progress all over the world, and it appears that since the Conference was held, Calcutta has taken it up very enthusiastically, and the Officers of the Court have extended their support to this laudable object. The social functions arranged by the Law Society and by some of the judges and practising barristers seem to have been very successful.

PRODUCE PEARLS.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS.

(BY A. R. NIZAM.)

Pearls have been classed with the precious stones, for over twenty-five centuries. Unlike other precious stones, the pearl has an organic origin. The substance of the pearl is the same as the mother-of-pearl. The chemical analysis of each has shown the presence of about 91.72 per cent of carbonate of lime, 5.94 p.c. of organic or animal matter, and 2.34 p.c. of water. Pearl fisheries are extensively carried on in the Persian gulf, Ceylon, the Madras coast, Red Sea, Sulu Archipelago, Phillipine islands, China, Japan, the coast of Venezuela, Mexico, Australia and Panama. The total number of men now engaged in the industry is no less than 110,000 besides those that are connected with the industry indirectly. The above indicates that the pearl oysters are principally of the marine origin. The genuine pearl oysters belong to the genus Margaritifera, though the species are widely varied according to the localities. Among the pearls which are found in certain other mollusks may be noted the pink pearls sometimes met with in the Strombus gigas or the giant conch shell of the West Indies, Pink or red pearls are sometimes found in Indian chank (Turbinella rapa) Pearl producing mollusks are not limited to the salt water of the seas. Some of the fresh water mussels (Unio and Anodonta) also produce pearls of considerable value. The fishermen that collect fresh water mussels, in streams and swamps in Bengal, for the manufacture of mother-of-pearl buttons, sometimes find pearls in them. The presence of pearls in the mussels has also been reported in various parts of India, Malaya and China.

ORIGIN OF PEARLS.

In 1852, the Italian naturalist Filippi observed that many of the pearl formations were associated with the presence of a trematode (Distomum duplicatum) a parasitic worm, which he proclaimed to be the origin of the pearl. The recent researches of Prof. Herdman, and Hornell in Ceylon, in 1903-5, showed that the formation of the pearl is due to the presence of the dead body of Cestode or tape worm larva (cysticercus) a minute parasite within the tissue of the mollusk around which nacreous deposit is secreted. They also confirmed the presence of trematode larva in some pearl oysters. The fact is, when the pearl oyster is attacked by some of the above-named parasites, it causes irritation, which is allyed by the secretion of nacreous substance around it, which gradually takes the shape of a pearl. The free swimming parasitic larvae being subjected to the calamities of the open sea, their access into the pearl oysters is rather very limited and this is the reason why all the pearl oysters do not bear pearls. Taking the advantage of the fact that the introduction of a foreign substance into the mollusk causes irritation resulting in the secretion of nacreous substance and the formation of pearl, scientists in Japan and other places have been making efforts to introduce foreign matters, e.g., sand granule lead balls shell particles artificially to cause the formation of pearls. The pearls thus produced, are called the "cultured pearls". The physical and chemical qualities of the cultured pearls are exactly the same as that of the so-called genuine pearls which are produced by nature, without human aid of the oysters can stand the affliction of dissection and bear pearls in one to two years. The value of pearls depends on the shape and size of the gems. In the above described process, these factors are under the control of the expert biological engineers, to a great extent. This is supposed to lend an added value to the cultured pearls and certainly is an advantage over the natural ones. In Japan pearls are also produced from the fresh water mussels (Anodonta japonica) by artfivial means.

In China the culture of fresh water pearl mussel is carried to the greatest perfection. A process of promoting the artificial formation of pearls in the Chinese river mussels was discovered by Ye-jin-Yang a native of Foochow in the 13th century and it was extensively carried on in the city of Teh-tsing. Large number of mussels are collected in May to June, valves of each are gently opened with a spatula for introducing various foreign bodies such as shells, beads, tin foils, etc. which are inserted by means of a forked bamboo stick. These matrices are generally palleys of prepared mud, but may be small bosses of bone, brass or wood. After putting in number of these things in one valve, the unfortunate mollusk is turned over and the same operation is repeated on the other valve. The mussels are then placed in the shallow ponds connected with cannals and are nourished by tubs of night-soil being thrown in from time to time. After several months some times two or three years the mussels are removed and the pearls which are formed over the "matrice" are cut from the shells, while mussels themselves serve as food. The matrix is extracted from the pearl and the cavity is filled with white wax the aperture being neatly sealed up so as to render the appearance of the pearl as perfect as possible. The most curious of the Chinese pearls are those which present the form of small seated images of Buddha. It took me with great surprise, when I saw a number of pearl images of Buddha at a temple at Foochow, afterwards I was told that the figures are cast in lead, or stamped in tin and inserted as previously described. Be it said that if shells, lead balls or bosses of bones are inserted into the mussels, it is not necessary to take them out after the formation of the pearls. Those may remain in the cultured pearls just as the remains of parasitic larvae of cestodes or trematodes would remain in the so-called natural pearls. The above clearly show that a pearl is nothing but a substance with a coating of nacreous matter secreted by mussels.

SCOPE OF CULTURED PEARL INDUSTRY.

In India natural pearls are produced in Madras and Kathiawar coasts. The total value of the product may be estimated at 12 lacs, per year. The statistics of the imports of pearls for domestic use and export to foreign countries very clearly show that the demand is more than five times as great as the local supply. In 1927-28, pearls to the value of 10.73 lacs were imported through the port of Bombay and 26.6 lacs of rupees worth of false pearls were imported through the ports of Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Calcutta in the same year. The total imports of pearls and false pearls in India stood at Rs. 67.3 lacs in the last year, excluding the imports of pearls (natural) through the ports of Karachi Calcutta and Rangoon which may amount to a few lacs of rupees The cultured pearls may be advantageously produced at Ramnad, Calicut in Madras, Ratnagiri, Janjira, Bombay, and Bessein in Bombay presidency; Dwaraka Navanagar and other coastal districts in Kathiawar; Cox's Bazar and Mahishkhali in the district of Chittagong, Bengal. Pearl oysters (Margaritifera) may be introduced in Burmese water say at Bassein, moulmein and Kyakpu from Madras or Mahishkhali which should thrive very well there. As for the culture of pearls in fresh water mussels almost every creek with rather sluggish current, should serve the purpose with great economic success. Even ponds, ditches swamps, irrigation canals, "beels" or paddy and jute fields with standing water and the innumerable lakes of Upper Burma would be suitable breeding grounds for the mussels.

INITIATION OF THE INDUSTRY.

In every civilised country, where the people are enjoying industrial prosperity, almost all the new industires were either initiated by the Government or private enterprisers were encouraged by granting subsidies.

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Feather In Their Cap.

In spite of all the Liberal tall talk about putting the MacDonald Government always on the "qui vive" and reminding them that they are in a minority in the Commons, whenever the Labourites propose measures of social welfare through the State which will cost the Exchequer enormous sums, Mr. Lloyd George and his friends thought discretion the better part of valour and supported the MacDonald Government on the question of the Tory amendment for the rejection of the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The amendment was rejected on Monday by 313 votes to 299 and the voting illustrates how rankly offensive the Government proposals are to the Tories. But they are helpless as Mr. Lloyd George and his followers are the last persons to take the odium of siding with the Tories and defeating the Government, on a question like paying widows two shillings extra per week in insurance. They remember that women have the vote now in Britain.

The Failure of Imperialism.

It is interesting to note that an increasing number of American publicists and legislators are busy examining dispassionately the record of American rule in Haiti and the Philippines and comparing it with British rule in India and French Colonial administration. After Mr. Savel Zimand's study of Indian political conditions in his work "Living India" comes from the pen of another American writer an arresting book "Combing the Caribbees" which is a frank analyses of the future of Imperialism in Haiti and the Caribbean islands. The book contains many illuminating comparisons between British rule in India and American rule in these islands and the burden of the author's lament is that neither in India nor in Haiti, nor in the Philippines has the white race succeeded in securing the "affection" of the people it rules. The author makes an interesting comparison between "the absolute rule" of the British with their "standoffishness" and the American "middle course" of establishing social contact with the "Natives" in Haiti, but he has to admit that Government by one people of another is bound to be a dismal failure.

Avoiding Complications.

It will be recalled that in his Armistice Day speech President Hoover dealt with the vexed question of the right of belligerents to search foodstuffs in war time and hoped that an amicable agreement would be arrived at by international consent so that foodstuffs could enjoy immunity of search and seizure. Mr. MacDonald in reply to an interpellation in the Commons on Monday said that the British Government were in full agreement with the suggestion of President Hoover that this question of immunity of foodstuffs should not come up for consideration at the forthcoming Five Power Naval Conference. Britain and America may agree to shelve this inconvenient question but it is bound to remain an obstacle in the way of a really secure naval understanding until it is properly tackled.

Thwarted.

Mr. MacDonald's reference in his letter to Mr. Aitchison, Lord Advocate for Scotland, who is the Socialist candidate in a by-election, to the complexity of the problem of securing an agreement between employers and employees in the British coal-mining industry will prove useful in rallying to Government support the large mass of opinion in England which is anxious that this long-continued industrial dispute should be happily terminated. The Premier blames the Baldwin administration for having perpetrated the "mischief" of having left the question totally unsolved and hopes that the legislation which his Government propose to introduce will "commend itself to the great body of impartial people". His claim that the proposed legislative measures to secure agreement both as regards reduction of hours and conditions of pay are favourably received "by a not inconsiderable section of the owners" is significant. But the situation at present is that the MacDonald Government are being thwarted in their efforts in securing agreement by the Extremists on both sides and the Tories are, by no means, sorry that the Labour proposals are attacked by both Mr. Smith and Mr. Evans, the head of the Mine-owners' Federation.

The Sequence.

Judge: "You say that the defendant turned and whistled to the dog. What followed?"

Witness: "The dog; Your Honour."

The World of Sport.

Cricket And Cricketers.

PERSONNEL OF THE HINDU TEAM.

(BY ESJIAAREN).

The last word in the matter of the selection of the Hindu team is said and done. And I am glad to note that it is a pleasant word. The Selection Committee has done its work to the best of its limited abilities and has selected a team that should reasonably give complete satisfaction even to the most exacting of critics. I for one, have no fault to find with the personnel of the contestants. There may be a few who have not had things all their own way but a selector is still to be born who can satisfy the whole world. The responsibility of leading the team has devolved upon Prof. Deodhar. Personally I would have liked Naidu to lead the team, but even then there is totally nothing that I can say against the learned Poona Professor.

DEODHAR'S RECORD.

1.

Deodhar has every bit of experience of first class cricket in India and he has always been the mainstay of the Hindus ever since he donned flannels for them fifteen years ago. Never a shirker his first consideration has always been the good of the side and personal ambitions had no place in the logbook of his cricketing career. He possesses one of the coolest cricketing heads in India under his tilting head-gear and many an opponent has vainly tried to upset the temper of the man which, to say the least about it, is almost icy cool, but no less piercing to the vanity of the opponents.

WILL HINDUS WIN?

Will Deodhar lead the Hindu team to victory? He has almost a complete match-winning team at his disposal, with the finest blending of the young with the old, who are all keen to assist their leader to the best of their abilities at any stage in the course of the game. And Deodhar is not one to refuse to have a say with his able lieutenants if a crisis may arise.

An American historian writing about George Washington observed that he lost more battles than he won. But he won the very one that decided the fate of the American Republic. I for one shall not be surprised, if the same illustration is repeated in a different sphere. Deodhar has lost once, but he is not going to lose again.

WHO'S WHO IN THE HINDU TEAM.

2.

Capt. C. K. Naidu: The holder of the world's record of highest number of sixes. Who will forget the lofty hits against the touring side of the M. C. C. that gave Naidu the unique honour of holding the world's record? A great run-getter and an able field anywhere—can also bowl to some useful purpose.

3.

L. P. Jai: The daring batsman of the Hindus and a master of style—can strike terror in the hearts of many a bowler

4.

Lt. J. G. Nawale: Smartness personified behind the stumps. A good opening batsman with lot of pluck and patience.

5.

S. M. Joshi: The Wizard of bowling may run a whole team through on his day—always a painful thorn in the side of the opponents.

6.

S. S. Joshi: The finest all-rounder, left-hand bowler, forcing batsman and one of the keenest fielders. Unfortunately has never been given his proper batting number—can be trusted with a new ball.

7.

Ramji: His run getting capacity has never been realized by the Hindus—must play in company of Deodhar or Godambe and not the batsman No. 10.

8.

K. G. P.: Take care of this man. He has never been turned to good account for his run getting in the Quadrangular tournament— can safely be called the "utility" man of the Hindu batsman, bowlsman, fieldsman. An ideal batsman No. 7.

9.

Godambe: Complete cricketer-pocket size. The only bowler of the Hindus who swings even at a late stage.

10.

V. Merchant: The Quadrangular hope of the Hindus—makes his 'debut'—I shall not be surprised if he gets a good 60 on his first appearance. An ideal fellow for one wicket down.

11.

Champak: A very fine cover—can obtain runs in his own way—a youngster like Merchant—must be used with care.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

European Team Selected.

THE following European team for the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament is selected:—

A. L. Hosie (Captain).
R. J. O. Meyer.
T. C. Longfield.
R. E. H. Hudson.
R. A. Hewetson.
E. L. Armitage.
H. E. Cadogan.
J. W. A. Stephenson.
K. Horton.
S. W. Behrend.
A. L. Spens.

RESERVES.

W. Cullen.
T. Parker.

—:o:—

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

—:o:—

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

England found a new Cruiser-Weight Champion when Harry Crossley out-pointed Frank Moody of Cardiff, the holder in a 15 rounds contest. It was an uninteresting fight, and the holder failed to make use of his great experience against a slower man.

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Tzzy Achwartz considered to be a potential world beater in the fly-weight division was decisively beaten on points by the little Frenchman Eugene Huat. This hard hitting young boxer has beaten Pladner.

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Sammy Mandell Light-weight champion of the world will probably meet Jack Berg the London boxer if the latter is successful against Canzoneri. Berg is at present in America and has greatly impressed fight fans with his brilliant boxing.

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A PROMISING POLE-VAULTER.

P. B. B. Ogilvie who is in residence at Cambridge recently equalled the record of 11 ft.-6 in. in a pole-vault. He is to make a big attempt to clear the 12 foot mark next March.

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KENT ALL-ROUNDER IN FORM.

Frank Woolley the great left-handed batsman made a great stand for the M.C.C. against a representative New South Wales XI. He hit up 219 and enabled his sight to register the respectable total of 429.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Following the example of "Patsy" Hendren, the Middlesex and all England cricketer, Leslie Ames the Kent wicket-keeper is playing Soccer in the off season. He dons "shorts" for the Orient Reserves and plays outside-left.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

WOOD APPLE FINDS PROMOTION.

WOOD APPLE'S spectacular run into second place in the race won by Good Time has resulted in his promoting to class I. Mr. Kadum's bay has no reputation for honesty but is really well just now.

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Donnelly the light-weight Irish Jockey who rides for the Eve establishment was indisposed last week, but will be seen in the saddle next Saturday.

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Lindrum leads "Darlington" Smith in a billiard tournament in London.

The closing scores yesterday were:

Lindrum	2,237
Willie Smith	1,664

Lindum's highest break was 1,057.

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HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

Local teams have begun their practice games. The first tournament of note will probably be the Buchanan Cup, which is held by the G. I. P. Rly. (Parel).

The Customs Athletic Club which played several brilliant games last Spring is trying out fresh blood and hopes to field a very strong team this year

Boxing In London.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In a fifteen round contest for the British Cruiserweight Championship Harry Crossley outpointed Frank Moody (holder.)—Reuter's Special.

JHABWALLA'S CONFESSION OF FAITH

—:o:—

(Continued from Page. 1.)

statements had not concluded when the Court rose for lunch

"MY MEMORY IS TARNISHED."

When the Court resumed hearing after lunch, Jhabwala continued that in the course of his public activities he got mixed up with nearly 49 strikes in Bombay alone but this was the approximate number. Ht could not be too definite as his memory had become tarnished owing to cattle life in jail and lack of spiritual culture'.

Khairat Nabi, Special Public Prosecutor: And absence of children (laughter).

Jhabwala: "No, I have now forgotten my children too" (Renewed Laughter).

"NOT A GREAT DISCOVERY."

Regarding discovery of accused Hutchinson's visiting card in his possession filed as an exhibit in the case, Jhabwala remarked that it was not a very great discovery made by the police. (Laughter). In the absence of Mr. Horniman one day the accused admitted that he presided over a meeting addressed by Hutchinson and on their way back, he gratefully accepted Hutchinson's visiting card to keep up intertwining sympathies between man and man, one from the East and the other from the West.

"INCORRECT" C. I. D. TRANSLATION.

Explaining the third and the last exhibit filed against him, namely, the translation of his presidential address at Bundelkhand Conference last year, Jhabwala said that he did not read out a written speech in English but spoke 'ex-tempore' in bad Hindustani, the C. I. D. translation of which was incorrect.

AS IN DAYS OF RAMCHANDRA!

The Magistrate drew Jhabwala's attention to his printed address in English in which he is alleged to have expressed the view that India's peaceful prosperity lay in an organisation like the Soviet Republic and cheerfully accepting the charge of his being a Communist. Jhabwala stated in reply that he had never studied the Russian constitution but from press reports he gathered that the Soviet Republic was in the nature of village 'panchayats' of the days when Great Ramachandra ruled over India when as Vedic scriptures said, rivers flowed with milk and food was in plenty.

HIS IDEA OF GOOD GOVT.

Here Jhabwala dwelt on his idea and theory of what a Government should be. He took religion to be the fundamental basis of all activities of human life, whre love to all, peace among human beings and justice to the weak and the down-trodden must pervade and truth should be the tried and guiding star. He was aspiring for a state where all human beings got a full meal, clothes to wear and a roof under which to take shelter and where all had a right to work just as they had a right to live. His conscience revolted when he saw millions of his countrymen going to bed with scarcely any food in their stomach, millions of his unfortunate sisters of this land possessing but one garment and millions of children shivering with oppressive cold and waiting for the rising sun to warm themselves. It was a most pitiable sight and he considered it to be a crime on his part not to strive to give them a helping hand wherever and whenever he could.

By Government he meant and yearned for that state of society where men, women and children were happy and lived a life of peace. He sought for "The Raj of Truth" "('Truth' with capital T, Sir)". He did not want a Hindu Government or a Moslim Government or Government by the British Oligarchy.

WHAT GLADDENED HIS HEART.

Proceeding Jhabwala said he was greatly pleased when the other day he read in the papers that the Prince of Wales went amongst miners and sat with them.

WHAT HE LIKED IN RUSSIAN SYSTEM.

Alluding again to his statement in the course of his presidential address at Jhansi about the Soviet Republic, Jhabwalla stated that if he had made a casual reference to some ideal conditions prevailing in Russia, which fact was supported by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's book, referred to adult suffrage, freedom to women, maternity benefits, unemployment homes, pensions in old age, etc., and wished for such ideal conditions to be established here, he did not consider himself to be consciously guilty, nor could any sane man ever suggest that he was a regular and habitual agent of the Russian people.

He found fault with the system of Government for, among other things, picking out from among 30 crores of Indian masses one individual to be nominated to the Assembly to represent the combined interests of seven lakhs of postmen, lakhs of jute workers in Calcutta (Accused P. C. Joshi Four lakhs), lakhs of textile workers and thousands of dock employees. The utmost that Government had done was just to allow a fraction of the Maternity Bill to pass in the Legislature "All that I aspired for was not to be achieved by working on Russian lines, nor did I ever mean to bring about anything like armed revolution of which I am so seriously charged."

His examination was not concluded to-day and will be resumed to-morrow.

NIMBKAR'S ACCUSATIONS.

Accused Nimbkar, while making his statement yesterday characterised the whole case as a propaganda which, he said, was evident from Crown Counsel's opening address and the Viceroy's speech before his departure to England. Further he charged Government with carrying on propaganda against accused which was evident from Bombay Enquiry Committee's Report. The Commitee, he said, had refused to take oral evidence when offered by them, but had condemned them, basing their arguments on speeches submitted in this case which was 'sub-judice.'—A. P.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA.

—:o:—

Lucia di Lammermoor at the Opera House.

Signor Carpis company added one more success to those that they have already gained during their short visit to Bombay by staging Lucia di Lammermoor at the Opera House last night.

It was a poor crowd that was present but, those that were there certainly enjoyed the performance to the full, if one may judge from the frequent applause the company received.

Bombay has not accorded these excellent performers a satisfactory welcome, who I am sure will carry away with them the worst impressions of this city with regard to its musical tastes.

Signor Gilleta is perhaps one of the best tenors ever heard here and last night was as usual in fine voice. In the part of Sir Edgar he sang and acted beautifully. His rendering of that pathetic air Fra poco a me recovero" was magnificent and deservedly evoked an encore.

Local opera goers have been very favourably impressed by the splendid acting of Signorina Hendina, who last night as Lucy again scored a distinct success.

The mad scene, which is considered to be one of the showiest and most difficult in Grand Opera, gave her ample opportunity to display her 'coloratura soprano'.

The sextet in act II was most impressive and very effectively rendered. Signor Casarosa's resonant and pleasing baritone blending very well with the others. His acting was no less excellent.

The other minor parts were also well filled, each member contributing of his best to make the opera a success.

To-night the company repeat the ever popular 'Madam Butterfly". It is hoped that better house will be present as it is very discouraging to these artists who are giving of their very best to see a small audience present.

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What the People Say

CHILD MARRIAGE ACT.

—:o:—

Government's Duty.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the much-discussed Sarda Bill has become an Act of the Government of India, it is the duty of the Government no less than of the people, to ensure by every possible means, the enforcement of the new Law in a firm but tactful manner. The time ahead of us is very short and we have a mountain of work to get through.

During my stay at my native village the other day, a number of people asked me, with an expression of incredulity if Government had 'really' enacted a (to them) strange piece of law and further if the Government seriously proposed to enforce it! When I explained to them the provisions of the new Act, they contented themselves with saying that the ways of Government were inexplicable!!

I venture to think, Sir, that barring that section of the public who are talking of Satyagraha against the Act, (but whose strength of feeling and readiness to suffer are yet to be tried and tested), the large body of the people will obey the Law if only they are acquainted with the provisions thereof. Hence, in my opinion, Government must take the below-mentioned steps without the least delay:—

(1) The provisions of the Act should be made known by beat of drum in every village and taluka town.

(2) The text of the Act must be translated in all the principal vernaculars of India and it must be broad-cast throughout the country; copies of the Act must also be affixed in a prominent place in every 'Chavdi' or some other conspicuous place.

(3) The Mamalatdar of every Taluka should be called upon to explain to the village-officers the scope and 'object' of the Act; so that the villagers may approach them (the village-officers) for information and guidance whenever necessary.

I should also like to call the attention of our full-throated social reformers to the fact that with the passing of the Sarda Bill, their duty has not ended but only begun.

We are all aware, Sir, of the trite saying that ignorance of Law is no excuse. But is it not equally the duty of the Government to see to it that no ordinarily prudent and sensible man remains ignorant thereof through no fault of his?—Yours, etc.,

B. D. BELVI, B.A., LL.B.

Belgaum, Nov. 15.

"UNTOUCHABLES" AND TEMPLE ENTRY.

—:o:—

The Secretary, Hindu Dharma-Samaj Hitrakshak Samiti writes:

I shall be obliged if you will please publish the following at your earliest convenience, to serve as a reply to Mr. Shantaram Dabholkar's warning to the ortnodox on the subject of "Untouchables and the temple entry" appeared in the issue of the Sunday Edition of the "Chronicle" on the 17th instant.

I have carefully read the article with great humour. In his article he has made certain statements which do not go to prove anything, nor has he criticised the reply that was published by the Hindu Dharma Samaj Hitrakshak Samiti. In the first place he does not seem to know when this institution came into being. Let me enlighten his memory that the Institution has been in existence since about 18 months and is doing excellent work in the direction of fulfilling the aims and objects of the institution. Mr. Shantaram has quoted passages from the reply to the manifesto issued by the supporters of the untouchability who claim to be reformers and as an object of the want to introduce reforms by enforcing their will or whim as they think proper. Mr. Dabholkar should know that it is the 20th century that we are living in, and the will or whim of the so-called reformers will not be taken as gospel truth by those who do not believe in them, and I wish that wiser counsel should have prevailed so as not to have raised this question at all. In trying to introduce this reform by force (Satyagraha) they will retard the progress considerably. Instead of asking people of the opposite view to do this or that, if they were rightly advised, they should have tried the experiment on themselves and set an example for others to follow their lead. Instead of doing this they are trying to create unpleasantness amongst the different Hindu communities which may, perhaps, lead to a continued disunion and a breach of peace. May I suggest to Mr. Shantaram that if he is quite serious for removal of untouchability, the best course for him is to work the reform from within. Let him introduce himself with the untouchables, mix up with them freely, perhaps he will have no objection to allow the untouchables to worship God along with himself in the temple which he has built in his compound, and after this he may practice eating with them and also introduce inter-marriages. Not only Mr. Shantaram, but if all the worthy signatories of the original manifesto were to act up on the above lines, they will be setting an example for others to follow.

Their present action and tactics are likely to create a permanent ill-feeling and would retard the progress of the cause of removal of untouchability. If, therefore, they are prepared for any self-sacrifice, here is a golden opportunity for them to take advantage of the present situation and thus enlist the sympathy of the untouchables not in words but in action, not by instigating them and thereby endangering the peace and harmony of the whole Hindu Society, but by practising what they preach. Will Mr. Shantaram and his associates make themselves bold enough for the cause which they advocate?

The authors of the original manifesto suggested to allow the untouchables to have intercourse only in all out-door functions. Why then have they not thought it proper to give themselves the liberty of mixing with the untouchables in all indoor functions? A reply to this at least can be expected from them. Mr. Shantaram has not referred to this point in his article at all.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find in to-day's issue of your paper a statement of what had passed at an interview between your representative and Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar. Instead of giving his opinion merely on the question of untouchability, he seems to have sat in judgment upon my actions, right or wrong, though with little success to the cause. If what is reported is correct, Sir Vasantrao has forgotten that the appeal signed by me and others including Sir Vasantrao strictly related to the question about the entry of the so-called untouchables into public temples and not into private prayer-rooms. My prayer-rooms are confined to my family and cannot be opened to outsiders for obtaining "three cheers to Mr. S. N. Dabholkar from either the press or the public including Sir Vasantrao."

Sir Vasantrao has never been in the prayer-rooms. On the public platform we are separate persons entitled to give our opinons and not as uncle and nephow as sought to be advertised, surely with some unholy motive, by your head lines over that report.

Sir Vasantrao also forgets that what the so-called Untouchables want is their entry in their own garb and not stealthily. My previous publication of the Bombay High Court Judgment and the present one of the Privy Council are to show our helplessness under the existing Law. I request Sir Vasantrao to study those judgments before he offers his advice to the Temple Trustees.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

P. S.—I have also to state that I have yet received no letter of challenge from Mr. Nariman referred to in your said issue but all the same the above reply should meet his suggestion.—Yours, et.,

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR.

THE AHMEDABAD YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference is to meet at Ahmedabad in the second week of December (14, 15 and 16) under the distinguished presidentship of Sjt. Subashchandra Bose. The Session will be a momentous one on account of the new situation created in the country by what is known as the Viceregal announcement. Much water has flown under the bridge since the Youths of this Presidency met last at Poona. The bureaucrecy has launched upon a campaign of repression as a result of which many prominent Youths are today rotting behind the iron bars. In Bengal and Punjab the Youth organisations exist with great difficulty. But in spite of this repression the Youths have not faltered in their duty and the fight for freedom is carried on with double vigour and greater enthusiasm.

In the face of this campaign of repression the Youths have naturally become impatient and the Viceregal assurance is fallen flat upon them. But whatever the provocation, the Ahmedabad Youth Conference must give a careful consideration to the Leaders' Manifesto issued from Delhi and reiterated at Allahabad before deciding upon this momentous issue. It would also be futile to waste time over the Independence and Dominion Status controversy as this will be decided once for all at the Lahore Congress. The task before the Ahmedabad Conference, is, therefore, not to decide the goal of India or to accept or reject the Viceregal assurance but to prepare the Youths for the coming struggle. By passing bombastic resolutions the Youths would be mistaking heroic words for heroic deeds. If the Youths really mean business than instead of indulging in heroic words they must pass practical resolutions. Only a few weeks are remaining for the Lahore Congress and the Ahmedabad Conference will be well advised to call upon the youths to carry on a whirt wind campaign during these weeks for the complete boycott of all foreign cloth. It would be futile to talk of nothing else but independence when the Youths are considerably lacking in practical politics. Foreign cloth is the badge of slavery and as many Youths are still wearing this badge of slavery how can the Ahmedabad Conference declare Independence as India's goal? Independence does not mean dependence on others and so long as the Youths depend on other countries for their commodities, what right have they got to clamour for complete Independence? The desire for complete Independence is admirable but Independence is not going to come by mere hoisting of its flag. The Country must be prepared for Independence and unless and until all foreign cloth is completely boycotted, complete Independence is not a possibility.

Instead of raising the Controversial issues at Ahmedabad the Youths should make a Solemn resolve to make the boycott of all foreign cloth a complete success before the Congress meets at Lahore and then only the Lahore Congress would be in a position to chalk out an effective programme of work for attaining complete National freedom.

Bande Matram.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

PERSECUTION OF "SAK."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is the Labour Government firing under a white flag? For we have learnt with surprise that the Labour Government, which only the other day professed so much sympathy for the people of this country, has refused to renew the passport of Mr. Saklatwalla. Whatever the Labour Government may think of him, let them realise the fact that Shapurji Saklatwalla is a worthy son of India and as such to refuse to grant him a passport is to offer an insult to the honour and self-respect of this country. It is nothing but a scandal to deny him the right of entering his country without even assigning any reasons. Almost all the Municipalities have presented 'Sak' with welcome addresses when he last visited this country which clearly shows to what extent he is admired and respected in this country. Let us, however, hope that better Counsels will yet prevail.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

PRODUCE PEARLS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

privileges and exemptions. In a backward country like India, it is the duty of the Government to initiate marine and fresh water pearl cultural farms in suitable places for demonstration to the public. The Governments of Mysore and Baroda, with their limited resources, have successfully initiated many industries. The Government of Madras has initiated fish cannery, reduction plant, soap factory and tannery, and established Fisheries training school, and institute for training the leather tanners, thus educating the public in the industries. Bombay is the chief pearl importing port in India and she imports no less than 40 lacs of rupees worth of pearls a year; so it should be the duty of the industrialists and the nationalists to take every step to save such a heavy drain on the resources of the province. There are many places along the coast of Bombay where pearls may be cultured. Fresh water mussels being abundant in Bengal, the industrialists of Bengal will make a fortune if they only turn their attention to the culture of pearls. instead of simply fishing the mussels for supplying shells to the button factories. In Burma, where the Government collects a revenue of Rs. 48,20,000 annually from the fisheries, it would be a shame for her if she does not initiate pearl industry for the economic welfare of the poor fisher folk. The Government of Burma should carry the moral obligation of ameliorating the financial condition of the fishermen, by introducing new industries and avenues of earning. If the industry is organised in different parts of India, she will not only save millions of rupees but the time may also come when she would be able to export the surplus production to foreign countries like Japan.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Continued From Page 12.

of the legislature. There are, however, certain difficulties in this direction. It is, therefore, proposed in the first instance to transfer all subjects except the defence of India and its relations with foreign and Indian States to the control of Ministers responsible to the legislature. As a safeguard it should be provided that it should not be competent to the legislature, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, to deal with any measure affecting the public debt or public revenues of India, or imposing any charge on the revenues of India the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of British subjects in India, or the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's military (naval or air) forces or the relation of the Government with foreign Princes or States, or any measure regulating any provincial subject on any part of a provincial subject which ha snot been declared by rules under this Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature, or repealing or amending an Act of a local legislature, or repealing or amending any Act or Ordinance made by the Governor-General.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Committee proposes that the Legislative Assembly should consist of 300 members. The Governor-General shold have the power to nominate experts to sit and speak in the Assembly but without the right to vote. The Governor-General shold have the power also to nominate 20 members in addition to the seven Ministers and Executive Councillors. The remaining 237 seats should be thrown open to election and distributed as follows: Hindus 104, Muslims 79, depressed classes 12, Sikhs 6, Europeans 17, Anglo-Indians 3, Indian Christians 3, Landholders 10, Indian Commerce 8, Associated Chambers of Commerce (Europeans) 3, Labour 5, Women 5, Burma 8, North-West Frontier 6, Delhi 2 and Ajmer-Merwara 2. Except in the case of Europeans, due to language difficulty the seats allotted to the other communities and to labour and women should be contested in joint-electorates. The constituencies for the landholders and Indian and European commerce will be special. The President of the Legislative Assembly should be elected by the Assembly from among its own members and the terms of the Assembly should be extended to five years.

The Committee proposes to make no change in the constitution of the Council of State although its strength should be increased to 100 and that these seats should be distributed among the various communities and interests in the same proportion in which they are now held. The present proportion between the elected and the nominated seats should be maintained.

ARMY IN INDIA.

Discussing next the army in India the Committee says that if the declared intention of Parliament to advance the progressive realization of responsible government in India holds good further opportunities should be given to her to man the Indian portion of the army by her own sons as a preliminary to taking the entire defence of the country into her own hands. The Committee, therefore recommends that, concurrently alike with the establishment of responsible government on the lines recommended by it a military college should immediately be established in India and that in other respects the recommendations of the Skeen Committee should be carried out.

SUPREME COURT.

In the three great federations of British speaking peoples, the United States, the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia a Supreme Court forms an integral part of the constitution and although the Indian commonwealth will be formed by a system of devolution of power from the centre and not by the federation of independent states or provinces, the argument in favour of establishing a Supreme Court for India is not less cogent than in the cases referred to.

A great deal of the appellate work of the Privy Council would devolve upon the Supreme Court in India, to the great advantage of litigants, both in time and money. The Supreme Court would decide disputes between one province and another or between provinces and the centre, and might be entrusted with authority to give ruling on interpretations of the constitution. It need not oust the jurisdiction of the Privy Council.

The Committee considers that there is no longer any justification for reserving a third of the seats on the High Courts bench for members of the Indian Civil Service. The present provision to this effect should be rescinded. The Committee will, however, retain the provision that one-third of the Judges of the High Courts should be Barristers of not less than 10 years' standing, and add that not less than one-third should be Advocates, or Vakils who are not Barristers. The Chief Justice of the High Court should in all cases be a Barrister.

"Civil & Military Gazette's" Forecast.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

The forecast of the Central Committee Report as made in "Cvil and Military Gazette" says the Committee recommend representation on population basis, protection of minorities and the abolition of the India Council.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR MUSLIMS.

On the question of separate electorates, the Report states the demands of Muslims can best be satisfied by conceding to them reservation of seats on population basis and so as to arouse in them a feeling of civic responsibility by making participate in the General Election over and above the minimum reserved, Mahomedans should be free to win other seats if they can.

RECRUITMENT OF SERVICES.

Referring to the recruitment of services, the Report says the old service with its old traditions has ceased to be any real value to India. As these men will have to work as partners and not as masters of Ministers, their recruitments must be entrusted to an agency amenable to Indians Parliament.

In the Central Government there should be a second chamber. The Formation of a Privy Council of thirty members to act as advisers to the Governor-General in reserved field is recommended.

The Report suggests there should be a clear understanding that military expenditure should be not wholly taken out of the vote of the Assembly. Separation of Burman is opposed in the report, while the Commissioners are of the opinion Sind can be made a separate province and franchise be lowered.—Free Press.

—:o:—

"Pioneer's" Forecast.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

The "Pioneer" publishes an elaborate report, which, it has every reason to believe to be an adequate summary of the principal features of the recommendations of the Central Committee.

The Committee's main recommendations are believed to be, 1. reservation of seats for Muslims on the basis of population or upon voting strength, which is more favourable, the same principle being extended to Hindus in Punjab. 2. Local Governments are to decide the method of election of depressed classes. 3. Abolition of India Council. 4. The personnel of the Viceroy's Council to be drawn from elected representatives of Indian Legislature. 5. Election to the Council of State is to be from the Legislative Assembly and to the Assembly from the Provincial Councils. 6. Establishment of a Privy Council and a Supreme Court. 7. Complete Indianisation of the Army. Complete Provincial Autonomy. 8. Sind to be constituted into a separate province. 9. Morley-Minto Reforms to be extended to the North-West Frontier Province 10. Representation of India in the Parliament till India gets Dominion Status. 11. All subjects except Foreign, Political and Defence to be entrusted to Ministers responsible to the Assembly. 12. Military expenditure to be fixed by a convention, but otherwise to be votable by the Legislature, the Viceroy having special power of certification under this head. 13. Provincial voters to be doubled by lowering the franchise and the strength of the councils to be raised. 14 All Provinces except the United Provinces to have a single chamber. 15. Local Governments to be free to recruit their own services. 16. The Governor to appoint the Chief Minister and other Ministers on his recommendation. 17. Madras to be free to form a militia of her own. 18. All High Courts to be under the Central Government. 19. Extension of duties of the High Commissioner to approximate more closely to the duties discharged by Colonial High Commissioners.

According to the "Pioneer," the report is unanimous, the Chairman having appended a note explaining points on which differences occurred.—Free Press.

Rugby.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day Premier said the President of the United States in his armistice Day speech declared in regard to proposals for immunity of foodships in time of war that this was not question for consideration of the forthcoming Naval Conference. With that view the British Government were in full agreement.—B. O. W.

HABITUAL USE OF KHADDAR CLOTHES.

B. P. C. C. Reiterates Congress Mandate.

SECRETARIES CONGRATULATED.

Help To Ranadive Defence Fund Denied.

At a requisitioned special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held at the Congress House on Monday evening, Mr. B. N. Mehesheri moved the following resolution:—

"This is the opinion of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that to make the Khaddar programme of the Indian National Congress more successful the members of the B. P. C. C. shall habitually wear genuine Khaddar clothes. This is praiseworthy. Particularly the office-bearers of the B. P. C. C., on whose conduct and ideas depends the success of the work, shall habitually wear genuine Khaddar clothes."

Mr. B. T. Desai seconded the resolution.

Mr. S. K. Patil rose to a point of order that as the Constitution of the Indian National Congress made it obligatory on the members of the B. P. C. C. to be habitual wearers of Khaddar, the present resolution could not be entertained since it contained an insinuation that some of the members were disobeying the mandate of the Congress.

The President held the resolution in order as he thought that it merely reiterated the mandate of the Congress.

Several amendments were then moved to the resolution and in the end the following amendment of Mr. S. K. Patil was unanimously carried as a substantive proposition:—

"This is the opinion of the B. P. C. C. that in obedience to the Constitution of the Congress and to make the Khaddar programme of the Congress more successful the members of the B. P. C. C. shall habitually wear genuine Khaddar clothes."

PUBLICATION OF COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. B. N. Mehesheri then moved the following resolution:—

"By publishing in papers the Council resolutions placed in the general meeting of the B. P. C. C. held on Saturday, the 16th instant, before they were placed in the general body, the Secretaries have committed the breach of confidence of the Council for which the meeting shows its regret and strongly objects to the action of the Secretaries."

The resolution was vigorously opposed and at last an amendment was passed congratulating the Secretaries for the discretion they had shown in sending the resolutions to the Press.

The Committee passed a resolution condemning the Encroachment Department of the Bombay Municipality for the harassment which the officers of that department cause to the hawkers carrying on their legitimate trade.

CONTRIBUTION TO RANADIVE DEFENCE FUND.

The special meeting was followed by an urgent meeting at which Mr. S. V. Deshpande moved a resolution sanctioning a sum of Rs. 1,000 as a special contribution to the Ranadive Defence Fund. Mr. C. G. Shah seconded the resolution. Mr. M. N. Talpade moved an amendment reducing the grant to Rs. 500.

Mr. S. K. Patil opposed both the resloution and the amendment on the ground that although Congress organisations would always be in sympathy with those charged with sedition, the funds of the Congress should not be wasted on the defence of the accused. Both the resolution and the amendment were thrown out.

The meeting was then adjourned at the late hour of 9-30.

MAHARASTRA P. C. C.

—:o:—

Quota Of Congress Members Fulfilled.

—:o:—

NEW OFFICE BEARERS.

POONA, Nov. 24.

Despite the appeal of the prominent Non-Co-operators of Poona to the members not to participate in yesterday's proceedings and to boycott the A. I. C. C. elections a fairly large number of members from the districts attended. The annual general meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar was in the chair

A condolence resolution in connection with the death of the late Prof. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpye, one of the ex-Presidents of the M. P. C. C. was adopted, all standing.

CONGRESS QUOTA FULFILLED.

Mr. D. V. Divekar, the General Secretary then read the annual report. He stated that the M. P. C. C. had enrolled 26,499 members while the quota was 21,542. He then referred to the propaganda done by his committee in connection with the Nehru report, boycott of British goods, and Land League. After the annual report and accounts were adopted, the secretary submitted the budget for consideration.

At this stage the president read a letter requesting a grant of Rs. 500 for the Tilak Mahavidyalaya at Poona and requested the members to consider that question in view of the small balance they had. There were a number of amendments suggesting grants varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500.

The amendment for the grant of Rs 100 for national education was adopted and the budget was passed as amended.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The meeting then elected 20 delegates to the Lahore Congress. The following office-bearers of M P. C. C. were elected for the next year:—President:—Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (returned unopposed); Vice-President: Messrs. P. K. Shiralkar, Baburao Phule, G. D. Vartak and Jaisuklal Mehta; Secretaries: Messrs. D. V. Divekar, P. V. Mahajan, R. N. Mandlik and G. V. Patvardhan; Treasurers: Messrs. D. V. Gokhale and G. K. Phadke and an executive committee of 25 members.

ELECTED TO A. I. C. C.

The meeting then declared the following 16 elections to the All-India Congress Committee: Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Gokhale, R. P. Karandikar, G. V. Ketkar, D. V. Divekar, S. D. Deo, S. K. Altekar, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Messrs. Chhotalal Shroff, Pataskar, Jaisuklal Mehta, B. G. Kher, R. N. Mandlik, N. R. Gunjal and P. M Sathe.

The President then read a letter from the Secretary of the London branch of the National Congress, forwarding a resolution adopted at an extraordinary meeting of the above branch. The letter was recorded without any expression of opinion.

The meeting then, on the motion of Dr. Velkar, adopted a resolution accepting the Congress Working Committee's resolution at Allahabad in connection with the Viceroy's declaration.

VISVA BHARATI.

—:o:—

Services Of Ju-Jutsu Expert Engaged.

The Founder President (Dr. Rabindranath Tagore) during his stay in Japan, was able to secure for a period of two years, the services of one of the most accomplished exponents of Ju-Jutsu (known in Japan as "Judo") A gymnasium is being properly equipped and the teacher is expected to join his duties immediately after the Puja holidays. Opportunity will be given to persons from other institutions to receive training from this expert by paying a nominal fee. Arrangement will also be made to hold week-end classes for the benefit of people from Calcutta and other places. Fees have been fixed at Rs. 5 per month for Resident members and Rs. 10 for non-resident members of Visva-Bharati. But a specially reduced fee of Rs. 3-8 and 7-8 (from resident and non-resident members respectively) will be charged from those who give an undertaking that they will teach students after finishing their course of training at Santiniketan. As provision for the training of only 40 students can be made at present, it is essential that all prospective students should immediately register their names together with a registration fee of Rs. 2-8. The registration fee will be returned if application is rejected.

NEWS FROM BROACH.

—:o:—

Mr. Pal's Visit.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Broach, Nov. 25.

Mr. Bipinchandra Pal who is touring Gujarat in connection with the propaganda of Brahmo-Samaj, arrived here on the 20th instant. He was invited by Mr. Khusvadanlal Thakore the headmaster of the Pioneer High School. In the evening Mr. Pal delivered an attractive lecture on "Hundred years of Modern India" Dewan Bahadur Malji was in the chair. Mr. Thakore has done a great service to the city by establishing this lecture series. Mr. Pal gave a graphic description of the political advancement of India and he also discussed in brief the various aspects of the social and religious advancement of our country.

NO ADDRESS TO MINISTER.

The proposal for giving a welcome address to Hon. Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Education Minister was lost in the special general meeting of the city municipality when it came for discussion. After a heated debate Rs. 25 was granted for the entertainment of the minister. The minister is to visit this city on 30th November.

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BOMBAY BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik's Evidence.

The following are some of the written answers of Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchhodji Naik, member Legislative Council (Surat District), President, District Local Board Surat, and member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, etc., to the questionnaire issued by the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee:—

The part played by Government in agricultural finance through the Imperial Bank of India and the Joint Stock Banks is, to my knowledge, quite insignificant.

It is money lenders, Co-operative Banks, merchants and dealers (the latter to some extent) that finance agriculture; but the major share of business goes to money-lenders. It is also the practice in this District to borrow money from amongst agriculturists themselves who can make savings.

The present defects can be remedied by removing illiteracy from amongst the agriculturists and by providing money-lending facilities at a cheap rate of interest on reasonable terms. The agricultural income after deducting its expenses is so small that the agriculturists can hardly make both ends meet and they are, therefore, unable to pay high rate of interest.

The Co-operative Credit facilities should be extended and the land mortgage or agricultural banks opened for long term loans at cheaper rates of interest for redeeming the present heavy debts.

Question No. 2.—At present there is no organised system of marketing the produce of agriculture. The old system is still continuing. The agriculturists of the advanced classes, located near the cities and towns of the District, carry their produce to such cities and towns in their own carts and the produce is sold through brokers at the price of the day. Some of the agriculturists sell their produce in their own villages to merchants and traders who send out their agents to make such purchases. The produce of the most backward and Kaliparaj people generally goes into the hands of their village money-lenders and is disposed of by them. This state of things is not at all in the interests of the agriculturists. In the first instance the brokers or the middle men, shrewd and some of them unscrupulous as they are, generally do not allow the real prices to go into the hands of agriculturists who are generally ignorant and are not aware of the ruling prices. Moreover even if these middle men are honest and straightforward, they do not exist for the sake of charity. If a system, therefore, be devised to do away with these middle men as far as practicable, it would go a great way in the interests of agriculturists.

At present the facilities existing for financing the products during marketing are:—

(a) Loans are advanced by money-lenders, (b) by merchants and traders dealing in various kinds of crops, and indigenous bankers, (c) by co-operative banks to the cotton sale societies and other sale societies if any, (d) by the Imperial Bank of India and the Bank of Baroda in some cases to cotton merchants during the cotton season.

As regards the credit facilities required, I have stated my views in the preceding paragraph that some pools on co-operative lines should be formed and money advanced to individual members.

During the process of marketing the bankers are not playing any important part except that the District Co-operative Bank advance money to co-operative sale societies as required by them and occasionally the Imperial Bank of India make advances to merchants during the cotton season on the hypothication of cotton. Some of the indigenous bankers and merchants also finance the cotton dealers during the season. I may mention here that except the cotton sale societies where they exist, the other agriculturists do not get their money in some cases for the Kapas sold to merchants and gin-owners for a pretty long time, say for one or sometimes two months. These agriculturists cart their Kapas to the various ginneries in terms of Kabala (contract) made with the brokers of the buyers; but after the delivery of the Kapas, they have to wait for the payment of money for one or two months From my personal knowledge, I can say that such a long delay in payment is really a great hardship to the poor agriculturists. Not only this, but the agriculturists do not get even receipts for the cotton delivered at the ginneries. The delay in payment is caused for two reasons—either the gin-owners and merchants are not in a position to pay the agriculturists promptly against the delivery of the Kapas or they intentionally delay payments in order to save interest. Whatever may be the reason, the fact is that the agriculturists have not only to undergo hardship and lose interest, but have also to pay sometimes heavy interest if they want money immediately.

MEASURES.

Land mortgage banks or agricultural banks should, in my opinion, be instituted to advance long term loans:—

(a) improvements in the records of rights and the titles of ownership; (b) simplification in the process of the foreclosure; and (c) reduction of the cost of reference in the records of rights etc.

These measures are capable of improvement in order to simplify the processes and reduce the burden of costs on the constituents of the bank. I understand co-operative banks and societies have already been given such facilities.

The working capital for mortgage banks should largely be derived from debenture-bonds carrying Government guarantee both for interest and capital, deposits and funds from central banks and Insurance Companies about which I am dealing separately in my replies on question No. 1 of part III. The rate of interest to be paid under the three heads should be 4½ per cent. The rates of interest for lending out money to an agriculturist should not exceed 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. and the deficit in working expenses should be met from Government subsidy. In my opinion the agriculturists have a right to claim some subsidy from Government for their amelioration in view of the exchange policy of Government which changed the rate from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. which put them to a loss of 12 per cent. in disposing of their produce. I am not going to burden the Committee with the details about various kinds of crops which are exported from the District; but if the staple crop of cotton which is estimated at 90,000 bales by the Agricultural Department, is taken into consideration, the loss to the agriculturists will amount to lakhs annually. It has been admitted that the peasantry is heavily indebted and that it is necessary that existing debts should be redeemed by making adequate porvision for long term credit against the securities of land, etc., at reasonable rate, which, in my opinion, should not exceed 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. per annum.

Government funds collected form the rayats, are at present deposited without interest with the Imperial Bank of India, which is really a loss to the general tax-payers. Some of these funds should be lent to the mortgage banks, say at three per cent. interest. The deposits of Post Office Savings Banks received at three per cent. by Government can also be made available for this purpose. This will go a great way to redeem the existing debts of the agriculturists and they can be made to start with a clean slate. I would say that if an agriculturist has a liability more than his assets, his Showkar should be paid in proportion to his assets. Moreover if Government were to lose something in advancing money to the Mortgage or Co-operative Banks for the redemption of existing debts of the agriculturists and also for his agricultural operations, the result eventually will be that the agriculturists will be free from the clutches of Sowkars and will be better off. His producing and purchasing powers will ultimately increase and it will benefit Government by an indirect way of taxation. So the loss likely to be sustained by Government in the beginning, will be compensated later on. It is my conviction that unless the problem of redeeming existing debts is satisfactorily solved, no permanent good will be done to the agriculturists. It would be difficult for the agricultural industry of the Presidency to pay interest more than 4½ to 5 per cent. I can understand the view that while other industries pay interest on their capital from 6 to 9 per cent. agriculturists cannot expect to get money at such a low rate as 4½ per cent. As against this argument I would say that 70 per cent. of the population of the Presidency depend on agriculture and to save them from being ruined and to safeguard a large revenue of about 5½ crores of the presidency, some means should be devised by the State to lend cheap and long term loans to agriculturists. There is another consideration which should also weigh in giving facilities of cheap credits and it is this that the agriculturists pay to the State very heavy direct taxes as compared with those paid by other industries.

Question No. 5.—Yes, I have got an estimate of indebtedness of every village in Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas of my District (the figures were supplied to Government and to the Bardoli Land Revenue Enquiry Committee). It is nearly a crore of rupees for 137 villages of Bardoli and Valod and about 55 lakhs for 76 villages of Chorasi. The Pardi Taluka which is the poorest in the District, is indebted to the extent of about 50 lakhs.

II.—INDIGENOUS BANKING.

Question No. 1 and 2.—The indigenous bankers in whom I include the village money-lenders generally advance money to the agriculturists and also receive deposits from them. In towns and cities they also do the Hundi business and some of them carry on shares and stock business. Some of them are commission agents also for the purchase and sale of agricultural and industrial product. As for financing agricultural industry, I have said some where above that the money-lenders play an important part in financing agriculture in the rural area. I, therefore, do not want to repeat here all what I have said above; but to sum up I would say that some of the indigenous bankers residing in cities and towns do money-lending business directly with some of the agriculturists and indirectly help the agriculturists by advancing money to village money lenders.

Question No. 10.—The indigenous banking system can be profitably linked with the local banks rather than with the central provincial banks as the financial position the working capital, the stability and the requirements of the indigenous bankers are better known to the Directors of the local banks and they can understand one another well. The competition of indigenous bankers with other banks need not be feared as there is no likelihood of such competition in near future. However in a country like this, competition in lending money on sound basis will be an advantage to the agriculturists.

BLOWING OF HORNS ON STATIONARY CARS.

Govt. Notification.

The Secretary, Western India Automobile Association, writes:—

Sir,—You are probably aware of the steps Government has taken to lessen the evil of blowing of horn without any reason on stationary cars and I have been asked by my Committee to arrange with you that the Government resolution in reference to this matter might be published in a prominent position, for which purpose I enclose a copy.

If you will kindly help so that this new rule is brought to the notice of all motor car owners and drivers, this might mean a step in the right direction and, in time to come, solve perhaps the great problem of motor horn blowing.—Yours, etc.,

Secretary.

The following is the copy of Government Notification:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 2nd October, 1929.
NOTIFICATION.

No. 3540/6/2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased further to amend the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, published in Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 8216, dated the 10th December, 1915, and the Public Conveyance (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1922, published in Government Notification in the Home Department, No. 269, dated the 17th July, 1922, as follows, namely:

(1) "After Rule 22 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, the following rules shall be inserted:

22-A. Use of horn prohibited if motor vehicle is stationary. No owner or driver of a motor vehicles shall, if the motor vehicle is stationary, use or allow to be used any horn or mechanical device except for the purpose of preventing an accident.

22-B. Horn not to be used so as to cause nuisance. No owner or driver of a motor vehicle shall use or allow to be used any horn or mechanical device unnecessarily or wantonly in such a manner as to cause nuisance or inconvenience to the public."

(2) "In rule 72 of the Public Conveyance (Motor Vehicles) Rules, 1922, in clause (h) after the word 'shout' the words 'or make use of the horn or any mechanical device' shall be inserted."

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

—:o:—

Lt.-Col. R. C. G. Pollock, 2nd Battalion 12th R. F. Regiment, to be officiating Commander of Kohat Brigade vice Col. (Temporary Brigadier) C. Kirkpatrick appointed Officiating Commander of Kohat District.

Lt.Col. E. B. Wills 10th Battalion 16th Punjab Regiment, to be officiating Commander of the Multan Brigade vice Col. (Temporary Brigadier) F. E. W. Venning absent on duty.

Lt.-Col. J. E. Carey, 10th Battalion 15th Punjab Regiment to be officiating Commander the Ambala Brigade Area vice Col. (Temporary Brigadier) W. E. Wilson Johnston absent on duty.

Lt.-Col. R. Q. Crawford, 2nd Battalian Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be officiating Commander, Ferozepore Brigade Area vice Col. (Temporary Brigadier) H. C. Hawtrey placed on sick list.

Major L. W. Diggle 9th Queens Royal Lancers to be officiating Commander Second (Sialkot) Cavalry Brigade vice Col. (Temporary Brigadier) C. R. Torrot absent on duty.—A. P.

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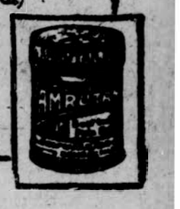

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AHMEDABAD'S SCANDALOUS HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Dewan Chamanlal's Denunciation.

SPEED OF MOTOR VEHICLES TO BE CHECKED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 24.

The weather has become cooler in the course of this week and cold weather now seems to have set in although days are still rather hot.

The total mortality in the week ending on Thursday came down to 201 which shows a decrease of 26 from the figures of the preceding week. Consumption was responsible for 13 deaths and small-pox for 5. Fever and particularly typhoid seems to be prevalent in many parts and the Health Department of the Municipality should collect and publish figures of cases and deaths of typhoid in the city. At present such deaths are shown as due to fever and cases of attacks of typhoid are not reported at all. I hope the Sanitary Committee and the Health Officer will realise the importance of collecting these statistics and taking prompt measures to prevent such fell diseases.

Locusts again made their appearance in large numbers at about 2 p.m. yesterday. They came from the East and passed away towards the West. Some trees and plants were spoiled by the small number that came down in the vicinity of the city, but, fortunately, they flew off without playing much mischief.

GUJARAT COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Shirras had refused admission to some students in the Gujarat College this term, but when the students of the College submitted a requisition he had asked Mr. Rohit Mehta to see him on Monday last. After some consultation with him Mr. Shirras has admitted all the students unconditionally. Thus the trouble has been over for the time being.

In the Gordhan Cup Tournament a cricket match was played yesterday on the Gujarat College ground between the Gujarat College Team and the Young Men's Union Cricket Club. The College scored 314 for 9 wickets in which Mr. Keki Khambatta contributed 110 not-out, and Mr. Ramakant Thakor 78. The match is being played out to-day.

SPEED OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

In meetings of our Municipal Board certain important matters were discussed in the course of this week. On Monday last there was a hot discussion on the question of controlling the speed of motor vehicles within municipal limits to 10 miles per hour. Mr. Chahewala and several members who own motor cars opposed the motion and argued that accidents were due to carelessness on the part of pedestrians and very often drivers were not responsible for them. One suggestion was that speed regulation was necessary for buses ony and that too on the main road and not privately owned cars or on other roads. The President, Mr. Mulchand, pleaded strongly for humanitarian considerations and the resolution was passed by a large majority.

Another resolution declaring that the employees of the Municipality should know the Gujarat College was referred to the Standing Committee for report.

A Committee was appointed in the meeting of Tuesday last to inquire into the works executed under the supervision of Overseer, Mr. Kelsikar, and to look to any irregularities that may be found in the muster-rolls, etc., and submit a report within 2 months.

AFTER THE FAIR.

The beauty of our municipal administration can be seen from the following fact. The Joint Secretaries of the Whitley Commission had addressed a letter to our Municipality and sent a draft of questions of inquiry. The Standing Committee passed a resolution on 19th September, 1929, and forwarded the letter to the Board. This letter was taken up for consideration on the 19th instant, that is exactly two months after it was sent by the Standing Committee to the Board. On the day on which the Board took up the letter the Commission had finished its inquiry here and it proceeded to Bombay in the evening. The Board, therefore, filed the papers after some fruitless discussion. It was pointed out during the discussion of the question that Mr. Bhagat, the Chief Officer, had failed to invite the attention of the Board to the necessity of taking up the question in time.

PANCH PRIVIES.

Our Board at the instance of Sheth Ambalal and some members of his party who wished to convert our city into London or Paris had passed a resolution to do away with Panch privies in the city. It was passed some months back, but no action was taken on it and now again a resolution has been passed by the Board to maintain them and improve them where they are defective as owners of several houses have not the space or the means to have latrines for themselves. This much-needed reform has thus been left into abeyance and the institution of Panch privies has got a new lease of life.

DR. HARIPRASAD'S CAMPAIGN.

Dr. Hariprasad has been working strenuously for cleansing the city. He is joined by some councillors and some other gentlemen in the localities which he visits in his rounds. Streets and roads and even some private stables are swept clean and all rubbish removed with great care. Dr. Hariprasad deserves to be congratulated on his patience and hard work.

YOUTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

The dates of the Conference of the Presidency Youths' Leagues seem to have been fixed under some evil omens. The Conference was to be held on the 23rd and the 24th, but the dates were changed to the 30th instant and the 1st of December. These dates were announced by the Secretaries all round and it was also announced that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose would preside over the Conference. It appears, however, that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is unable to come down on these days and the Secretaries therefore approached Dr. Alam of the Punjab to preside over the Conference. They seem to have got a refusal from him also and it is feared that the dates will have to be shifted still further to suit the convenience of the President whoever he may be. These changes compel the local Independence Leaguers also to change the dates of their Conference.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday last under the auspices of the local branch of the Independence of India League. A resolution condemning the Viceroy's announcement and the debates in the Parliament as snares to divert the attention of Indians and divide our ranks was proposed by Mr. Jhinabhai Desai and passed unanimously. It urged all who favoured Independence Leagues to be prepared for a tough fight from 1st January next. The President, Mr. Sumant Mehta, in his concluding speech pointed out the necessity of preparing the country and settling a programme of work in that direction.

Mahatma Gandhiji in to-day's issue of the "Navjivan" advises Gujarat to go on with its constructive work without caring for what the Viceroy says or for what the leaders discuss in their meetings. His programme, however, is not to the taste of some fiery youths even in Gujarat who seem to favour the views of Pandit Jawaharlal or Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. The attitude of the younger generation will be clear from the deliberations of the Youths' Leagues' Conference.

SCANDALOUS HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The Whitley Commission examined several witnesses during its stay in our midst. Sheth Ambalal urged the necessity of sanitary buildings and said that the Municiplaity and the Government should work with the mill agents in this direction. Dr. Nanavati and Dr. Solomon appeared before the Commission on behalf of the local Sanitary Association. They had submitted a joint written statement condemning the municipal administration and Dr. Nanavati was further examined by the Commission. In this examination the aged doctor spoke strongly against the housing accommodation of the labourers and declared that they were worse than stables for cattle. He said that it was the duty of the Municipality and the mill agents to provide suitable houses for these people. He pointed out the necessity of suburban drainage to remove dirty water and filth from that area. He said that the high mortality in the city was due to allowing cattle to be kept in the city and want of supervision over stables for keeping them. He declared that as a medical practitioner he had found that one patient out of every eight that went to him for treatment was suffering from consumption. This was due to dark and dingy houses and dense population. The high mortality of the city can be reduced by proper sanitary arrangements and good houses. The Municipality maintains a nominal hospital for contagious diseases, but much more remains to be done in this direction. One wonders why the old and experienced doctor has not pressed these points before the Municipal Board of which he has been a nominated member for nearly 25 years. It is not yet too late and let us hope that Dr. Solomon who is now the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee will be able to do something in this direction and will find in Dr. Nanavati a good guide and adviser.

Miss Cama pointed out the importance of better houses, compulsory primary education and medical help for the poor to be provided by the Municipality and by the mill agents. She also favoured the reduction of the hours of work and for efforts to do away with the drink evil.

THE MUNICIPALITY'S CASE.

Mr. Narmadashanker Mehta who is the Chairman of the Standing Committee of our Municipal Board appeared before the Commission in his private capacity and ably put the case of the Municipality before the Commission. He pointed out that three town-planning schemes had been passed by the Municipality and were awaiting development. The Ellis Bridge scheme had been forwarded to the Government, but could not be taken up so long as substantial help for Shahpur Bridge is nto forthcoming. He also declared that the question of housing accommodation should be taken by a small Board to be appointed specially for the purpose as at Cawnpore and Agra because if the Municipality took up the work it was not likely to fail as in Bombay. The Municipality had been making medical arrangements to a certain extent although more remains to be done in that direction. He pointed out that two philanthropic gentlemen had given donations for a good hospital and for a lying-in-hospital. As regards compulsory primary education he rightly threw the blame on the Government as our Municipality had already forwarded a scheme for the purpose, but it had been awaiting sanction from Government for some four years for want of funds. He also pointed out that building bye-laws could not be strictly enforced for want of power in the hands of the municipal executive under the present Act and favouritism in the Board.

The Labour Union of our city had decided to boycott the Commission, but a weaver Manzaralli by name was induced to appear as a witness with some four others to help him. He had left the Labour Union as he felt that it was not properly managed. He said he would start another union among the labourers of the city if he received help from Government. He favoured a reduction in hours of work and an increase of wages. When his evidence was over, the Secretary of the Commission gave a prize of Rs. 2 to Mr. Manzaralli and of Re. 1 to each of his associates. If the labourers of the city had known that the Commission was going to award such prizes it is certain that many other mill-workers would have come forward as witnesses to press their points of view.

During their stay here the members of the Commission visited some mills and chawls in two batches. Mr. Whitley accompanied by the District Judge, Mr. Davis, visited the village of Bareja, a few miles from the city and looked into the condition and life of agriculturists there.

The Mill-owners' Association treated the members of the Commission to a garden party on the 16th instant.

MOTIBAI HALL.

Lady Tanumati, wife of our second Baronet, Sir Chinubhai, performed the function of opening the Motibai Hall in Madhav Bag on Thursday last. This hall has been built for ladies by the efforts of Miss Motibai. She worked as the head of the Jubilee Hospital for Women for several years and contributed a handsome amount of Rs. 20,000 for the construction.

Divan Chamanlal delivered a lecture on Sunday last in which he declared that 8 out of 10 citizens in Ahmedabad live in houses fit for cattle only. He referred to the conditions of labourers in a factory visited by him in Canada and said that they went down to work in their own motor cars and lived in comfort and ease. He urged the necessity of a revolution for the economic freedom of our country. Dr. Hariprasad who was in the chair urged the audience to join Sardar Vallabhbhai's union of agriculturists to improve labour conditions in our country.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS POLITICS.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 25.

At the annual general meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held at Sarvajanik Sabha Hall last evening with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar in the chair, a resolution supporting the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress on the Viceregal announcement moved by Dr. M. B. Velkar of Bombay was carried unanimously. About 45 members were present, some of the no-changers having boycotted it.

The Committee passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Prof. S. M. Paranjpye a prominent political leader of Maharashtra.

The Committee re-elected Mr. Bhopatkar as its President.—A. P.

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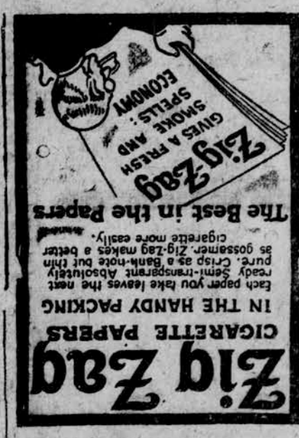

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LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Impressive Demand For Linseed.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Yesterday's good demand for spot linseed was again witnessed to-day and prices ruled very steady at Rs. 13-9-6. The local stocks are light and the demand remains unsatisfied. In the groundnut ring there was fairly good enquiry from local dealers and prices were quoted Rs. 50/7. There is very good demand for "Khandesh quality." This quality is grown in Madras Presidency from Khandesh seeds and is termed "Khandesh quality." The prices of this quality are comparatively cheap and local crushers are taking good interest in this quality. The situation in castorseed is without any change. Most of the offices are carrying short interest and if Delivery notices are issued against their sales it is very likely that there may be slight repression in quotations. Although local market is not a big centre for nigerseed, recently there is very good export demand from Europe Quotations have improved about Rs. 4 to Rs. 47.

Yesterday Liverpool Wheat market ruled quiet on local selling and prices declined from 1½d. to 1 3/4d.

The Chicago Wheat market ruled quiet and prices closed at a small decline ranging from 1 to 1 1/4 pts. There was heavy long liquidation in November option on the Argentine Linseed Exchange which declined 40 points. Latest quotations are as under:—

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 26.

In sympathy overnight decline at New York the local market opened at Rs. 319/8 for Broach A./M. delivery but declined to Rs. 318/12 on scattered selling. At this level there was some buying by commission firms and prices hardened to Rs. 320/4. Liverpool opened at a decline of 5 points and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach 320.
Oomra D./J. 272.
Oomra March 278
Bengal D./J. 216/12.
Bengal March 225/4.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Bengal D./J. 215.
Bengal March 223.
Broach A./M. 319
Umra D./J Umra 271
Umra March 276.

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Nov. 25.		
Bengal	224	220	215
Sindh	229	225	220
Punjab	224	220	215
Rajputana	224	220	215
Umra No. 3	278	273	268
C. P. No. 1	293	288	283
C. P. No. 2	285	280	275

Bombay, Nov. 26.

READY COTTON SALES.

200	Toyomankwak	Chalisgaon	230
200	Forbes & Co.	Botad	205
100	Chacheti Thukarshi Jam-	jodhpr	190
100	Japan T & Co.	Jamjodhpur	204
100	Currimbhai	Purna	300
100	K Vishram	Amraoti	275
100	Arjan Khimj i	Malkapur	273
100	B Karshandas Hingan	ghat	288 1/4
100	N Fatehalli	Hansi	225
100	R D Tata & Co.	Yeotmal	277
200	Do.	Aligarh	225
100	Colaba Land Mill	Kudchi	309
100	Cenchary Mill	Nanded	265
100	Do.	Latur	262
100	G G Kesha & Co.	Wun	265

BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

Bombay Bullion Brokers Asso. Ld.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

London Ready 22/11.
London Forward 22/13.
China Op. 2/3/1. Clos 2/3/1.
American Cent. 49/14.
Ready 52/1.
Kartak Op. 52. Clos. 52.
Magsar Op. 51/13. Clos 51/13.
Posh Op. 51/15. Clos 51/14.
Teji Mandi:—
Magsar 0/11/0.
Posh 1/1/0

GOLD

Ready 21/9/0.
Magsar 21/8/6.
Posh 21/6/3.
N. Manoy 21/10/0.
N. City 21/10/0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Dec. close at 8s. 9 1/2d—1-3/4d.
Mar. close at 9s. 5 1/2d.—1-3/8d.
May close at 9s. 8 1/2d—1-1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Nov. 25.

Dec per bushel Dols. 1-23 1/8—1-1/8.
Mar per bushel Dols 1.30 1/2—1.
May per bushel Dols 1.34-1/4—1-1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov 25.

Nov. 20.80—40.
Feb 18.70—5.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs 49/15. Highest Rs. 50/9. Closing Rs. 50/8.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs 52/6. Highest Rs. 52/11. Closing Rs 52/9/6.

STOCKS & SHARES.

Some Covering At The Decline.

HYDRO AND IRON SHARES QUIET.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet and after further decline on long liquidation, prices rallied on short covering. Bombay Burmas were weak on increased selling pressure Tata Steel and Hydro Shares ruled quiet on absence of any important buying. Cement shares were neglected. Central Bank shares declined to Rs. 16/10. Scindia shares ruled steady and closed at Rs. 10/11/.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 712, 10, 16, 12.
Century 295, 93, 96, 95.
Colaba 131-14
Crescent 84-6.
Fazul 515, 12, 16, 12.
Indore 368.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur 455, 53.
New Great 158, 60.
Pearl 310, 8, 10, 8.
Simplex 41.
Swadeshi 488, 87.
Burma 760, 58, 60, 57, 58.
Hydro 1220, 7, 16, 20, 11 15.
Tram 138.
Deff. 275, 72, 68, 75, 70, 71-14.
Ord 63, 61-8, 62-4, 61-14.
Bundi 16-2, 16.
Indian 251, 53, 52, 52-2.
Katni Ord. 192.
Alcock 302, 7.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Wheat	1,407 cwts.
Linseed	3,535 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	1,099 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,695 cwts.
Castorseeds	5 cwts.
Rice	10,128 cwts.
Myrabollams	658 cwts.
Cottonseeds	17,334 cwts.
Gram	492 cwts.
Joowar	422 cwts.
Maize	96 cwts.
Barley	276 cwts.
Bajree	5,338 cwts.
Coal	445 tons.

LINSEED & WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Linseed May	12	3	6
Wheat January	7	7	3
Wheat May	7	10	6
Wheat White Picci	7	5	0
Groundnut Feb.	52	7	5
Cottonseed Nov.	4	5	0
Linseed Spot	13	5	6
Castorseed May	50	1	0
Rapeseed Nov.	10	12	0

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.70+.05
Scinde, Fine	5.95+.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.20+.05
Bengal, Good	5.45+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	5.70+.05
Bengal, Fine	5.95+.05
Oomra, Good	6.65+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	6.95+.05
Oomra, Fine	7.25+.05
Broach, Fully Good	7.60+.05
Broach, Fine	7.85+.05
Broach, Superfine	8.10+.05

PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL ILL.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

Maharaja Prime Minister of Nepal is ill at Khatmandu.—A. P.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 25.

T T Berlin on London	30.37-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	93.16
T T Berne on London	25.13
T T Paris on London	123.86
T T London on Prague	164.43

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Latest Garside's Cable.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The following cable from Garside is received in Bombay today:—

Activity of spinning and Weaving Mill in U. S. A. Mills is decreasing slowly. Sales of cloth by mills U. S. A. are somewhat below production in the aggregate during past week. Mill margin on standard cloth U. S. A. showing downward. Cloth buyers are expected to continue to buy lightly during the next few weeks. Consumption of American Cotton by foreign countries being well maintained. Domestic spinners have bought and called in very small volumes during the past week.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Prices 6 Points Down To 1 Point Up.

LIQUIDATION AND NEW ORLEANS SELLING.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 12 to 14 points on higher Liverpool quotations but this level proved to be the highest for the session as there was absence of buying. During the first hour there was only small business and prices receded 4 points from the opening level. There was no support and a by noon a further decline 6 points was recorded on long liquidation. In the afternoon there was increased selling from New Orleans which depressed prices to the lowest level of the day when December was quoted 5 points under previous closing level. There was a small rally at the close and the session ended in a net loss of 3 to 6 points for near months while distanct deliveries closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 17.55c. Against N. Y. December contract 85,000 bales were tendered which were stopped by spot-houses.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points to 17.31C.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 76,000 bales for 2 days while exports were 16,000 bales, each Great Britain and Continent taking 8,000 bales.

The Liverpool Coton futures market opened very steady at a rise of 1 to 2 points against an expected decline of 2 points. There was absence of selling and prices advanced on short covering and closed at a rise of 6 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points to 9.76 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled rather steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. Sakellaridis spot prices were unchanged at 14.85d. Empire Cotton futures ruled firm on active covering and closed at a rise of 8 points with January 9.32 and March 9.36.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 25.

December	17.33—.03
January	17.47—.06
March	17.78—.03
May	18.05—
July	18.21+.01
Middling Spot	17.55—.05
October	18.23—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 25.

December	17.31—.06
January	17.48—.05
Middling Spot	17.31—.06

NEW YORK.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	17.61
March	17.88
May	18.14

New York. 11-55 a.m.

January	17.55
March	17.83
May	18.09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 25.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	76,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exportts to the Tin Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

	Opening	Closing.
November		9.43+.06
December		9.43+.05
January	9.41	9.44+.06
February		9.46+.07
March	9.48	9.52+.06
April		9.53+.07
May	9.55	9.58+.05
June		9.53+.05
July	9.60	9.63+.05
August		9.62+.05
September		9.62+.05
October	9.59	9.61+.04
November		9.61+.04
January, 1931		9.60+.03
Middling Spot		9.76+.05

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 25.

(Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 10-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 25.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	5-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-29/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-7/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 25.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

November	14.20+.10
January	14.10+.05
March	14.28+.05
May	14.50+.03
July	14.70+.03
November	14.82+.04
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	14.85—

LONDON SILVER.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 25.

Silver—China Banks bought and sold. Very little doing Market is quiet.

Spot	22-11/16
Forward	22-13/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 25.

Chartered, Bank of I A. and C.	£18-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£126-1/2
National Bank	£48-1/8
Eastern Bank	£6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£85-3/4
Conversion Loan	£74-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£100-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£49-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£53-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£63
Consols	£63-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£99-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

—:o:—

New York, Nov. 25.

Demand Bills 487.31

LONDON METALS.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 25.

Copper, Braziers	£92-1/2
Yellow Metal	£69-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brand	£19-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£12-3/4
Tin, English Ingots	£191-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Nov. 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £8/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £17/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £22/15/0

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Selers Nov/Dec. £22/15/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers April/May £20/5/0
Linseed, La Plata, ton.
S'ment Hull Sellers Dec/Jan. £18/17/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. £23/5/0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers December 44/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. 44/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. S'ment Quoted Dec/Jan. 48/
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 25.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid and Further Buyers December 41/9
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid Jan/April 39/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 11/7-1/2 Sellers.
Jan/March, per cwt 11/10-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 11/8-3/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi
Oct/Dec. per cwt 11/9-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 8-1/8d. Sellers.

—:o:—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

Poona, Nov. 26.

The Bay depression is centred this morning within onehundred miles of latitude twelve degrees north longitude eightythree degrees east.

The weather has remained dry over the country except for a quarter of an inch of rain at Bassein and three quarters at Port Blair.

Forecast:—Rrainfall is likely to extend into South East Madras. A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26-11-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.971 inches (.009 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.002

Temperature (dry bulb) at a.m. 75.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.0

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.7 degrees (4.7 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.2 degrees (1.9 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 1

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27 1929

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

"Intelligent Anticipations."

FULL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY AND INDIAN ARMY.

The following is another "intelligent anticipation" of the Central Committee's recommendations, which include provincial autonomy and the appointment of an Indian Under-Secretary of State. The chief proposals are:-

The separation of Sind from Bombay, but not the separation of Burma from India.

Financial as well as administrative autonomy in the Provinces.

The raising of militia in Madras and Bombay.

Strong Central Government responsible to the Legislature.

Elected majority in the Central Government.

Indians, only, to man the Indian Army.

A Supreme Court.

The Committee, it is understood, also recommends the transfer of the control of High Courts to the Central Government and the separation of the judiciary from the Executive. In addition there is a proposal that a declaration should be made concerning the fundamental rights of Indian citizens.

BURMA'S FUTURE.

The Committee, says the Bombay correspondent of the "Madras Mail" demands a clear declaration from the British Parliament that full Dominion Status for India is the goal at which it aims. An immediate and substantial step should, therefore, be taken towards the attainment of the goal by conferring on the provinces a liberal measure of autonomy and also by making the Central Government responsible to its Legislature. Provision should also be made in the Government of India Act to enable the goal to be reached without any further inquiry by statutory commissions or by similar bodies.

HIGH COURTS.

The Committee favours that the powers exercised by Provincial Governments over High Courts should hereafter be transferred to the Central Government and that the same procedure should be applied to the proposed High Courts for the Central Provinces and Berar. The faith of the people of India in the integrity of the High Courts has been one of the bulwarks of British rule which even the storm of political agitation has done nothing to shake. Anything done to undermine this faith would be fraught with grave danger to the future government of this country. With the introduction of responsible government in the Provinces it is desirable that the higher judiciary should be removed from the sphere of political influence. The risk of this influence will be minimised by the transference of relations to the Central Government.

The grant of complete responsible government to any Province is bound up with the question of the maintenance of law and order and internal security generally. Experience has proved that civil disorders which frequently arise are too serious to be dealt with by the ordinary police force. At present the civil authorities have the right to call upon the military for aid and it is uncertain whether this right will be conceded to a responsible provincial Government. Provincial self-government will not be a reality as long as Provincial Governments look to a foreign mercenary army for the enforcement of their policy, nor is it by any means certain that the British Government will agree to the use of British troops to enforce a policy for which they are not responsible and over which they have no control.

AN EXPERIMENT.

There exists in India a widespread belief that the British Government have no real intention of ever allowing the people of India to obtain genuine self-government, that the army will continue to be maintained as a weapon in the hands of the British Government for the retention of India in subjection and that the alleged unfitness of Indians for high command will continue to be put forward as an argument against the final handing over into Indian hands of responsibility for the government of the country. It is of the utmost importance that the British Government should lose no further time in affording to the people of India definite proofs that such suspicions are unwarranted. The grant to Provincial Governments of the right to raise a local army for the maintenance of internal security would be a long step in this direction while at the same time obviating some of the risks which the Committee apprehends from the use of regular troops.

The experiment—for experiment it will be—is not one that the Committee would forthwith recommend for trial throughout India but it sees no real risk and much advantage in its adoption in the south of the Peninsula. The majority of the members of the Committee accordingly recommend that it should be open to the Governments of Madras and Bombay to equip and maintain a local military force and a local militia.

REFORM TO N. W. F.

The separation of the executive from the judiciary has long been a burning question in Indian politics but for various reasons its solution has been delayed. With the conferring of responsible government on the Provinces the separation of the two functions must be left to the sole discretion of the provinces. The Committee is of the opinion that the introduction of this reform should no longer be delayed.

The Committee recommends that reforms should be introduced in the North-West Frontier Province on the lines of the Minto-Morley reforms. After a condition on these lines has been in operation for a period of ten years the Committee considers that the question should be examined with a view to seeing what further advance can then be made.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Dealing next with the Central Government the Committee thinks that the irresponsibility in the Executive bred irresponsibility in the Central Legislature. This position, the Committee thinks, is intolerable and cannot be continued. There is, therefore, the need for a strong Central Government, coordinating and in a measure controlling the provinces to keep them from drifting apart. The Committee considers that the fuller the measure of autonomy to be exercised by the provinces the greater will be the need for a strong Central Government. It is regarded that the suggestion to revert to the pre-reform legislature with an official majority is wholly impracticable. Considerations of justice and political expediency forbid such a course. The only line open seems to be to introduce an element of responsibility in the Central Government so as to broad-base it on the support

(Continued on Page 8.)

DADAR OUTRAGE.

—:o:—

Parsi Couple Murderously Assaulted.

HUSBAND DIES IN HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Gariwalla Building, Sopari Bang, Dadar, was the scene of a murderous assault committed on a middle aged Parsi taxi-driver and his young wife in the early hours of Tuesday. An axe and a butcher's knife were recovered by the police who arrived on the scene after the incident.

Kaikhushro Dhanjibhoy Hodiwalla a Parsi living in the same building is taken in police custody as he is alleged to have perpetrated the dastardly assault.

The victims Jehangir Cowasji Daruwalla and his wife Shirinbai were so brutally assaulted with the weapons that they both fell down unconscious and had to be removed to the K. E. M. Hospital

It is alleged that Jehangir Cowasji Daruwalla went to the water closet at about 4-30 on Tuesday morning, when Hodiwalla, is alleged to have followed him unnoticed, armed with an axe and a butcher's knife. Hodiwalla is stated to have entered the water closet, and without any warning, hit Daruwalla on his head with the axe and then inflicted serious wounds with his knife. Daruwalla fell down bleeding. His cries for help brought his wife to the scene. Hodiwalla is alleged to have stabbed Shirinbai in the stomach and on the left hand.

The Bhoiwada Police, on being informed about the incident, hurried to the spot and removed Daruwalla and his wife to the K. E. M Hospital.

At about 3 p.m. the husband succumbed to his injuries while the wife is in a precarious condition.

Police inquiries are in progress.

The inquest over the body will be held to-day at 10 a.m.

ATTEMPT ON ARCHBISHOP'S LIFE.

—:o:—

Dutch Woman's Strange Behaviour In Church.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Vatican City.—Swedish woman attempted the first crime in the new Vatican City. Monsignor Smit, the titular Archbishop of Paralus, was leaving the choir of St. Peters to return to the Sacristy when she produced a revolver. Spectators prevented her from firing and handed her over to the pontifical gendarmes. Smit who is a Dutchman was formerly the Apostolic Vicar in Norway. The woman on the previous day besought him for employment, but he was unable to assist her.—Reuter.

MR TAMBE'S APPOINTMENT

—:o:—

C. P. And Berar Non-Brahmins' Opposition.

A correspondent wires from Wardha under date 25th November:—

A meeting of representatives of non-Brahmins of C. P. and Berar was held at Wardha on 24th November under the presidency of Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu. Nearly hundred members of the non-Brahmin Party from all over the province attended the meeting. The meeting passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Tambe as Acting Governor of the Province was highly unsatisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that the record of his public service as Home Member had disclosed communalistic tendencies and as such he had shaken the confidence of the non-Brahmin masses in the just and impartial administration of the province.

It was also resolved that a session of C. P. and Berar non-Brahmin Conference be held at Wardha in December to consider the situation in the province and also the proposal of Round Table Conference.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT SUCCESS.

—:o:—

TORY AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Unemployment Insurance Bill Debate.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the Commons, the Conservative amendment rejecting the Unemployment Insurance Bill has been defeated by 299 votes to 313 the Liberals supporting Government, the Bill has passed the second reading.—Reuter.

Nadir Shah Feted.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Nov. 26.

A number of distinguished guests were present at the luncheon in Kabul given by M. Hackin, French Archaeologist, in honour of King Nadir Shah, after His Majesty had performed the opening ceremony of a school on November 16.—A. P.

Inward Airmail.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26

Inward Airmail is expected at about 15-30 hours. Outward air mail left at 9-17 hours—A. P.

—:o:—

B. P. YOUTH CONFERENCE.

DATES CHANGED.

To Be Held On Dec. 14, 15, and 16.

The third session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference is to be held at Ahmedabad on 14th, 15th, and 16th December. Sjt. Subhas Bose will be the President of the Conference. Popular leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and K. F. Nariman will be delivering speeches. Dr. Sumant Mehta, the President of the Local Youth League is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The dates of the Conference which were originally fixed for November 30, and December 1 and 2 are changed, as Sjt. Subhas Bose will not be able to go to Ahmedabad then owing to the Sedition case pending against him.

The Local Youth League has decided to organize a Swadeshi Bazar and at the place of the Conference.

INDEPENDENCE CONFERENCE AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

Change In Dates.

The conveners of the Independence Conference beg to announce that the dates of the Conference have been changed from 1st and 2nd, inst. to 15th and 16th inst. (Sunday and Monday). The Conference will meet on the above dates at Ahmedabad under the Presidentship of Syt. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

Boarding and Lodging arrangements for Delegates coming from outside will be made. Delegates will be charged annas eight per meal and annas twelve per two meals per day. Those who believe in Complete Independence for India and who will sign the Independence Pledge to be issued with Delegate tickets can be Delegates of the Conference. Delegate tickets cost annas four only. Delegates intending to attend the Conference should write to the Secretaries, Independence Conference, Bhai Shanker's Haveli, Raipur, Ahmedabad before 10th December for their arrangements.

STANDARD OIL CO.'S LATEST VENTURE.

Offer To Acquire Anglo-American Co.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

New York.—It is announced that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have offered to acquire the Anglo-American Oil Company by means of exchange of stock.—Reuter's Special.

INDIANS AND AVIATION.

—:o:—

No Commissions In R. A. F.

TO BE CONFINED TO SEPARATE INDIAN AIR FORCE.

LONDON, Nov 25.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy regarding facilities for training Indians for the Air force Mr. Benn stated that no Indian who had given the Air Force College of Cranwell as his first choice had succeeded in qualifying as a result of two Army and Air Force Examinations hitherto held. Indian cadets passing out of Cranwell would be given commission in a separate Indian air force and not in the R.A.F. As far as Mr. Benn was aware there was no Indian in the Air Force in India at present, and it was naturally desired to secure them.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN NAVY AND MARINE.

—:o:—

Questions About Training Facilities.

LONDON, Nov 25.

Commander Kenworthy inquired in the Commons, about the facilities for training Indians as officers in the Navy and the Indian marine. Mr. Benn said that Indians were recruited only for the Indian marine. It was intended to send selected candidates to Britain in the executive branch for two years' training in the navy, in the engineering branch, unless they were qualified engineers for five years' training in shipyards, and three months under the Admiralty. The policy was to provide the best available training.—

HUNGER STRIKE IN BORSTAL JAIL.

—:o:—

Prisoners Object To Ordinary Jail Diet.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Of 32 persons who were arrested near the Court compound yesterday and sentenced under the Police Act (Section 34) to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each or in default to one week's imprisonment, twelve, mostly under sixteen, have been released Some paid the fine and were let off and the rest are hunger-striking owing to ordinary jail diet given to them in Borstal jail.

After lunch the statements of Hansraj Vohra made before the Magistrate after the tender of pardon was accepted and the one made to the Court of the Special Magistrate were read out.

Cross-examination of the approver will be taken up to-morrow.—A. P.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

—:o:—

Millowners' Association Withdraws Recognition.

The Secretary, the Bombay Millowners' Association, writes:—

"In view of the happenings of the last few months, the findings of the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee and the Court of Inquiry, and the inflammatory appeals which continue to appear in the "Kranti," which voices the opinions of the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union, the Mill-owners' Association has decided to withdraw recognition from the Union."

Amritsar. The Amritsar defamation case which has been pending in the Jullundur Court filed by Mr. Khushalrai Sub-Inspector of Police, against Master Tarasingh is dismissed with costs.—Free Press.

Calcutta. At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the All-India Medical Association it was decided to hold the next session of the All-India Medical Conference at Lahore.—Free Press.

SIMPLE INTERMENT OF M. CLEMENCEAU.

Messages Of Condolence From All Over The World.

"LAST OF GREAT STATESMEN OF 19TH CENTURY."

LONDON, Nov 25.

Mouchamp.—(Verdee) M. Clemenceau was buried in park here in accordance with his wishes without speeches of ceremony. The simple interment took but twenty minutes. Members of his family and score of his close personal friends were present. It is noteworthy that at the moment M. Clemenceau expired a terrific storm burst over his native Vendee as though the elements were convulsed at the passing of the "Tiger's" spirit.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Paris.—Messages of condolence have been received from all ranks and classes all over the world Flags on public buildings were flown at halfmast, and tied with crape. A crape veil was thrown over the tablet in Hotel de Ville which records: "In the army and Government the citizens Georges Clemenceau and Foch deserved well of their country."—Reuter.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE

—:o:—

Glowing Tributes To His Patriotism And Courage.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Rugby.—British Government in the course of a telegram to the French Government expressing profound regret at the death of M. Clemenceau says: "His proved friendship and long loyalty in the trying days have entitled him to the lasting gratitude of this country where his death will be universally mourned and his memory honoured."

The Prime Minister Mr. MacDonald in a message sent to the President of Council says of the dead statesman: "His long and distinguished career, his indomitable courage and his energy which advancing years did not diminish, have roused the warmest admiration of my countrymen, and the whole British nation grieves with France at his pasing." Paying tribute to M. Clemenceau MacDonald said: "M. Clemenceau in history will not only be the outstanding representative of his people as a nation but a man whose varied human qualities will always endear him to those interested in the elements of human nature."

Many other Ministers and ex-Ministers have paid similar tributes, including Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Grey and Lloyd Derby who were closely associated with him at different times during war years greatness."

and after.

LAST OF GREAT STATESMEN OF 19TH CENTURY.

Mr. Lloyd George said: "We worked together during the most eventful years in history and in closest co-operation for the direction of the world war and shaping the world peace. Of the four men who were primarily responsible for the framing of the Peace Treaty, Signor Orlando alone remained of the Council of four. With the death of Clemenceau passes away the last of the great statesmen of the nineteenth century. He will rank in history amongst the greatest of them all."

Lord Grey described M. Clemenceau as a brave statesman, a great patriot and a staunch friend of Britain

Lord Derby said:—"The allies owed him much for his courage and determination to will which were of inestimable value to our cause."—B. O. W.

Business Houses Kept Closed.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Paris.—101 shots at the rate of two a minute from a battery of seventy-five guns stationed at the Jena Gate announced to the Capital the burial of M. Clemenceau. Most of the business houses were closed all day. Similar honours were paid all over the country while every naval station warship fired three salvoes of twentyone guns each similarly as on Armistice Day.—Reuter.

DR. DEY'S STATEMENT TO CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Truth About His Alleged Unprofessional Conduct.

DOCUMENTS PRODUCED TO PROVE AUTHENTICITY OF HIS CREDENTIALS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

In reply to the allegations made by Mr. Hessing at a meeting of the Calcuta Corporation Dr. B. N. Dey has submitted a statement which will be discussed at to-morrow's meeting. As annexur eto the statement Dr. Dey has attached a number of relevant documents to prove the authenticity of his credentials.

Referring to his connection with the Institute of Civil Engineers Dr. Dey say that he was elected an Associate Member by virtue of his practical experience and the degree of B. Sc. of Glasgow. His alleged unprofessional conduct amounted to the issue by Dr. Dey of a circular containing the particulars of his economical system of construction among engineers in charge of public works which was objected to by the Institute as a result of which Dr. Dey suggested to the Institute the termination of his connection. The individual firm of which Dr. Dey was Director used the letters (A.M.I.C.E.) after his name after the termination of his connection with the Institute. Dr. Dey was elected a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers

HIS ENGINEERING WORK IN BRITAIN.

He obtained the degree of D. Sc. (Engineering) of Glasgow in 1924. As a student Dr. Dey worked under Mr. Melville, Chief Engineer of Glasgow and South Western Railway enjoying the privileges of Assistant Engineers though he did not draw any salary. He was sent as a delegate of the British Railways in connection with the visit of British Railway Engineers to French Railways in 1914. It was the testimonials regarding important works carried out under Mr. Melville that admitted him to the membership of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was Chief Engineer of Peter Lind and Company which he left of his own accord. Competing openly as his rivals, he secured the biggest and most coveted contract from Glasgow Corporation in 1921 which caused bitter jealousy among the competitors. He won his case against the Greys Ferro-Concrete Company and got judgment for about ten thousand pounds sterling with costs. The Glasgow Corporation paid Dr. Dey six-thousand pounds on account of fees as Consultant Designer of schemes. He used to have carried out schemes by well-known British Contractors The Corporation of Glasgow saved eighty thousand pounds by adopting Dr. Dey's scheme.

Dr. Dey has denied all the allegations—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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